The Mapleton Item.

VOL. XVI. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1904. NO. 6

LOCAL NOTES.

—Oats for seed at O'Connors.

—*The Smart Set* magazine will entertain you.

—Samuel W. McDonald made a business trip to Pittsburg last Thursday.

—O. R. McConahy, of Altoona, visited friends in Mapleton over Sunday.

—D. H. Walker, of Latta Grove, was a business caller at our office Monday.

—G. W. Buchanan is building an addition to his dwelling on Ridge street.

—Mrs. Elizabeth Hatfield, of Pittsburg, is visiting her mother and other friends in Mapleton.

—Miss Annie Greenland, of Clay township, is spending a couple weeks with friends in Mapleton.

—Jesse E. Brumbaugh, of Altoona, spent a few days of the past week with parents in this place.

—Frank Taggart, of Wilkinsburg, is spending a few days with his brother, A. W. Taggart, in Mapleton.

—Miles Smith, of Trough Creek valley, has become a resident of Huntingdon. He resides at 608 Fifth street.

—Ex-Register and Recorder B. F. Godard, of Huntingdon, was a business visitor to Mapleton last Friday.

—Amos Starr, one of Huntingdon's oldest citizens, died on Sunday last, aged almost 85 years. He is survived by his wife and four children.

—W. H. Wilson and wife Monday morning started for Oil City, having been summoned thither by the critical illness of Mrs. Wilson's aunt, Mrs. Harvey.

—J. B. Henderson, of Altoona, extra flagman on the middle division, visited his parents, brother and sisters in Mapleton a couple days during the past week.

—Rev. C. C. Snavely, of Williamsburg, will preach in the M. E. church next Sunday evening at which time the sacrament of the Lord's supper will be administered.

—For sale—A solid mahogany dining table and a spinning wheel over one hundred years old. For price and particulars call on or address G. D. Wood, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

—Mrs. A. B. Gillam, of Tyrone, spent Saturday and Sunday with friends and former neighbors in Mapleton, being on her way home from attending the Smiley—Johnson wedding at McVeytown.

—W. W. Brumbaugh, formerly of Mapleton but now employed in the Juniata boiler shop at Altoona, had one of his hands badly injured last Friday by having it caught in a hydraulic punch which he was operating.

—A rural free delivery mail route has been established in Penn township and will go into effect May 16th. The route will start from Grafton and will be twenty-three miles in length. James B. Walb, of Grafton, has been appointed carrier.

—Just in, a car load of feed and grain. Corn and oats chop, $1.30; dairy feed, $1.30; buckeye wheat feed, $1.30; corn meal feed, $1.40; cracked corn, $1.40; corn, oats and barley feed, $1.45. Remember full 100 lbs. to the sack. Benj. O'Connor & Sons.

—A little girl making her home with Mr. and Mrs. Charles McDonald, of Mill Creek, while out walking last Sunday attempted to make a slight jump and in so doing fell and struck the humerus bone of the right arm on a board causing a very bad fracture of the elbow joint.

—As the result of an altercation on a prominent street in Newport Saturday night, Kirby Powell, a well-known young man of Newport was shot and instantly killed by an Italian. The murderer, whose name is said to be Michael Maile, escaped and has not yet been captured. A companion who lived with the Italian on the outskirts of the town, was arrested in connection with the affair.

—The commencement exercises of the Baltimore University School of Medicine were held last week, the graduating class numbering fifty-one. The members of the class from Pennsylvania were James Joseph Curran, Harry E. Duffey, William F. Harrison, Thomas Marlin Kelly, Cardinal Claude McCormick, Frederick Starr Stapp, Winfield Missimer Thome, Michael Francis Tierney, Harper Ancel Wright and Charles H. Zellner. We acknowledge receipt of an invitation from Mr. Wright, who is a native of Trough Creek valley, to be present at the exercises. He has been a close student and will no doubt make a successful physician.

—Solomon Banks, a native of this county, died at his home in Altoona April 18, 1904, of diseases incident to old age, aged 75 years and 8 days. He had been employed in the Altoona machine shops for many years. He is survived by his wife and several children. He was a brother of the late John Banks, of Union township. The funeral took place from the home of the deceased in Altoona Wednesday afternoon.

—The interstate commerce commission has issued a report showing that in the United States during October, November, and December last, the total number of railroad casualties aggregated 14,485, a decrease of 702, as compared with the preceding quarter. There were killed 175 passengers and 991 employes, and 1,937 passengers and 11,382 emyloyes were injured. The damage by these accidents to cars engines and roadways amounted to $2,527,000, a decrease of $57,348.

—Mrs. F. E. Oakman died at the home of her sister Mrs. Charles Fritchey in Smithfield township Sunday morning from the effects of a paralytic stroke. She was aged 58 years. Deceased is survived by one son and the following brothers and sisters: Isaiah Oakman, Huntingdon, Isaac, of Smithfield, John, of Illinois, George, of Cassville, Mrs. George Saylor, of Williamsburg, Mrs. Charles Fritchey, of Smithfield. The funeral occurred Tuesday afternoon.

—The Pennsylvania railroad union station at Harrisburg was damaged by fire to the extent of $75,000 to $100,000 last night. All the records of the company, including highly valuable blue prints, are included in the loss. Traffic was delayed about three hours. The train despatchers' office was destroyed and to facilitate traffic temporary offices were established at North street, a branch intersection. The fire is supposed to have originated from crossed electric wires in an elevator shaft on the third floor.

—At an adjourned meeting of Huntingdon Presbytery held at Mount Union yesterday the relationship of Mapleton and Newton Hamilton Presbyterian congregations and their pastor, Rev. H. W. Koehler, was dissolved. The call from the Presbyterian congregation of Mount Union for the whole of Rev. Koehler's time was accepted by him. The Mapleton and Newton Hamilton congregations, being without a pastor, were given permission to supply themselves. Rev. Koehler will conduct his last services as pastor of the Mapleton church Thursday evening, April 28th, at 7.30 o'clock. All members and friends of the church are requested to be present.

A Great Sensation.

There was a big sensation in Leesville, Ind., when W. H. Brown of that place, who was expected to die, had his life saved by Dr King's New Discovery for Consumption. He writes: "I endured insufferable agonies from Asthma, but your New Discovery gave me immediate relief and soon thereafter effected a complete cure." Similar cures of Consumption, Pneumonia, Bronchitis and Grip are numerous. It's the peerless remedy for all throat and lung troubles. Price 50c, and $1.00. Guaranteed by Wright & Dell. Trial bottles free.

This Concerns Road Supervisors.

Fitzkee and Henry Burg, road supervisors of Lower Windsor township, York county, were found guilty in court of neglecting to keep a public road in proper repair. Judge Stewart sentenced each to pay a fine af $15 and the costs of prosecution. Judge Stewart said that it was the sworn duty of the supervisors to keep the roads in good condition. They must have no fear of the consequences, either political or otherwise. They should not be deterred from their duty because the performance of it might necessitate an increase in taxes, nor because the employment by them of labor might compete with the farmers in their hiring of farm hands. He said that supervisors have the power to raise enough taxes for their purposes and that they are bound to hire the necessary labor, like other business institutions, even if they had to pay laborers $10 a day.

A Thoughtful Man.

M. M. Austin of Winchester, Ind., knew what to do in the hour of need. His wife had such an unsual case of stomach and liver trouble, physicians could not help her. He thought of and tried Dr. King's New Life Pills and she got relief at once and was finally cured. Only 25c, at Wright & Dell's store.

Teachers Must Study.

As is known by every intelligent citizen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania the teachers of our public schools will receive better remuneration for their work next year than they have in the past. Minimum salary act makes it obligatory on the part of every board to pay not less than $35 per month after June 1, 1904. In view of this fact the different members of the forty-four boards of Huntingdon county expect better service from the teachers and a higher standard of preparation. Our county has too many young teachers who are not well prepared to do the best of work in the school room—a condition which could not be avoided in the past. Then, too, we have too many who do not put their best efforts forward for the good of their pupils. Some even seem to be more interested in "social" affairs than in the study and practice of good pedagogy. Many whose literary attainments are very limited "do not have time to make daily preparation for their work." Neither do they have strength to permit them to read along the line of their profession while teaching. We cannot hope for the best results while such conditions exist.

The Directors, State Superintendent and County Superintendent believe that better work will be done only after better preparation is made. The State Superintendent urges a higher standard, both academic and pedagogic. It is generally known among our teachers that these desires exist, though many young people imagine that they can spend the summer in idleness and teach in the winter. Many of these have difficulty in passing a fair examination. Others imagine that they can step from the place of the pupil in the public school to that of teacher without any other preparation. During our examinations of 1903 we found some who sought teachers' certificates but they said they had not read any author on methods or management. This age is too intelligent for such conditions to be tolerated. 'Though 'tis an unpleasant task, we must insist on abolishing these unprofessional conditions. We desire to be the friend of teachers, but must insist on having better schools. These we can have only after having better qualified teachers.

In view of the above conditions and with a desire to give our patrons better schools, we hereby give notice that a higher standard will be required of those who receive teachers' certificates in this county this year than has been required heretofore, especially will this requirement be made in English and in Pedagogics. The directors are asked to assist us in raising the standard of our schools. We will pay better salaries and we insist on better schools.

J. G. Dell,
County Superintendent.

Number of Words Necessary for Ordinary Purposes.

"The small number of words actually necessary for ordinary purposes in our everyday life is surprising, and nothing illustrates this better than the limited vocabulary of a little child," Dr. M. Harris said. "I have a daughter 6 years old. She is able to make all her wants known, to talk freely and easily.

"If an adult knew just the number of words in a foreign tongue that she knows in her own she would be able to get along nicely in a conversational way with people who spoke nothing but that language. What the child's vocabulary comprises, how many words and of what classes, I recently made it my business to ascertain in a series of investigations extending over a considerable period of time. I found that the total number of words she knew and used was just 352, omitting proper name, and that 54 per cent. of these were nouns, 18 per cent. verbs and 11 per cent adjectives, the remainder being made up of conjunctions, prepositions and pronouns."

Robbed the Grave.

A startling incident is narrated by John Oliver of Philadelphia, as follows: "I was in an awful condition. My skin was almost yellow, eyes sunken, tongue coated, pain continually in back and sides, no appetite, growing weaker day by day. Three physicians had given me up. Then I was advised to use Electric Bitters; to my great joy, the first bottle made a decided improvement. I continued their use for three weeks, and am now a well man. I know they robbed the grave of another victim." No one should fail to try them. Only 50 cents, guaranteed at Wright & Dell's store.

Smallpox and Vaccination.

BY DR. A. J. HAMILTON.

At a teachers' local institute recently the subject of the difficulty of having the law enforced concerning vaccination was under discussion, and a wish expressed by some prominent educators present for a monograph on the subject, written in a popular style and published in the county journals. In pursuance of this suggestion, and with the object of briefly giving the history of smallpox and vaccination, the ravages of the former in early times, and the complete safety secured by the latter, and thus awakening an interest in the subject, where too much indifference is now the rule, these papers have been prepared.

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HISTORY OF SMALLPOX.

Most writers declare that the disease has existed in China and Japan from the earliest times, but there is no evidence to show that the Greeks or Romans had any acquaintance with it. Whether it scourged the Jews is a disputed question. Some authors claim that the epidemic which decimated that nation for the sin of David was an epidemic of smallpox. Theologians and historians differ. There is a sermon extant, preached by an eminent divine one hundred years ago, in which he claimed that the disease which afflicted Job was confluent smallpox and that Job was inoculated by the Devil.

However these things may be, it came into the countries of Europe with the invasion of the Saracens in the 10th century. During the two centuries succeeding the Crusades it traversed the continent of Europe from the Mediterranean to Spitzbergen, from Lands End to the Ural mountain. In 1517 it reached Mexico, and it is safe to say that for every native who fell by the arms of the white man, a full thousand perished from smallpox. Authentic evidence is on record that three million five hundred thousand died in Mexico alone. In 1707 it reached Iceland, where it destroyed fully one-fourth the inhabitants, and soon afterwards it invaded Greenland, which it almost depopulated. After it became firmly established in Europe its ravages were fearful to contemplate. It was responsible for one-tenth of all the deaths. Every one expected to be attacked by it, just as now every one expects to have measles. Statistics show that five hundred thousand died annually from this plague on the Continent alone. If one perished in five cases it follows that there must have been two million four hundred thousand cases annually. Taking the average length of life at that time as thirty years, the proof is plain that seventy-five millions of cases occurred every age, which was very nearly the total population of Europe. All ranks and conditions of men suffered equally. Kings and princes, prelates, statesmen, none could claim exemption. Mary, Queen of England, who reigned conjointly with William of Orange, fell a victim. The King never recovered from the blow. Armies were halted by it, sieges raised, and the mightiest efforts of the human intellect rendered futile.

Such a condition is absolutely inconceivable now. Modern civilization would be impossible. Modern life with its rapid intercommunication, which has transformed the world into a village, could not exist. It is well to remember that a journey from London to Rome in the Middle Ages required six months' time. Personal contact was much more or less pronounced than at present, and neighborhoods only a few miles apart were foreign countries to each other. This was the time and these were the conditions under which smallpox gathered its greatest harvest of victims, slew its hecatombs, paralyzed business, stayed civilization, and forced the world backward into semi-barbarism. A great cloud, terrible, indefinable hung like a pall over the whole world. In the language of Hood :

"O'er all there hung the shadow of a fear,
A sense of mystery the spirit daunted,
Which said as plain as whisper in the ear,
The place is haunted."

The world was haunted—haunted by a terror from which there was no escape. Should you take the wings of the morning and fly to the uttermost parts of earth, behold, the scourge was there to paralyze and to kill. There was no escape, and the wisest thing to do was to plunge into the midst of it and emerge—if you live—with life left, but with the mark of the beast, fixed, ineffaceable stamped on face and brow forever.

Do you think the picture overdrawn? No, no! It would require the pencil of a Rembrandt or a Reynolds to faintly portray all the horrors. Other destroying epidemics came: cholera, plague, camp fever, and withered the land like a tropical monsoon, but they swept by and were gone for a time, but smallpox remained, and the dead of its victims were frequently the most fortunate. The highways of Europe were clogged with blind, deaf, lame, deformed beggars, whose strength and beauty and manhood and senses had been robbed them by this merciless destroyer.

Deeds Entered for Record.

George I. Stever and wife to Emma Shuman, property in Cassville. Consideration $450.

Emma S. Briggs and husband to J. Ann Horton et al., property in Cassville. Consideration $500.

Home Building & Loan association to Emlay A. Delaney, property in Orbisonia. Consideration $600.

Heirs of R. Wesley Africa to Joseph Watson, property in Huntingdon. Consideration $1700.

H. H. Sellers and wife to A. K. Chilcoat, property in Rockhill. Consideration $400.

Jacob A. Fouse and wife to the Walsh Manufacturing Co., property in Walker township. Consideration $1500.

First National Bank to Thos. F. Bailey, property in Huntingdon. Consideration $4500.

A. M. Allen et al., executors, to John B. Kunz, property in Porter township. Consideration $287.50.

George E. Leidy and wife to J. C. Keith, property in Clay township. Consideration $850.

Kate B. Smith and husband to Kate R. Archey, property in Huntingdon. Consideration $1500.

Caroline M. Leffard to Margaret Maize, property in Porter township. Consideration $100.

Margaret Maize and husband to Wm. M. Phillips, property in Porter township. Consideration $50.

Peter Sprankle to Wm. M. Phillips, property in Porter township. Consideration $388.08.

Rebecca Hammond et al. to B. Frank Whitsel, property in Cromwell township. Consideration $534.71.

George B. Hoover and wife to Leonard W. Smith, property in Hopewell. Consideration $1800.

Warren L. McElwain and wife to Mary E. Endress, property in Henderson township. Consideration $725.

Commissioners of Huntingdon county to Thos. Jackson and Assignments, property in Barree township. Consideration $3.86.

Miles Longenecker and wife to William Orner, property in Logan township. Consideration $550.

Henry Bishop and wife to Jessie P. Henderson, property in Smithfield township. Consideration $900.

Esther Hampton to Harry M. Hampton, property in Dublin township. Consideration $400.

Mary E. Guss and husband to Sarah A. Heaton, property in Cass township. Consideration $300.

Annie B. Law and husband to H. M. Gray, property in Warriorsmark township. Consideration $1950.

H. M. Gray et ux. to John B. Shuey and wife, property in Warriorsmark township. Consideration $3900.

Jennie Hickes et al. to Jasper Thomson, property in Coalmont. Consideration $1000.

Geo. W. States to D. H. States, property in Walker township. Consideration $60.

Andrew Grissinger and wife et al. to J. B. Booth, property in Springfield township. Consideration $1000.

Sarah E. Long, administratrix, to Walter S. Leister, property in Porter township. Consideration $2350.

H. B. Brumbaugh et al. to Trustees Juniata College, property in Huntingdon. Consideration $3000.

Loren B. Ritchey and wife et al. to James Morgan, property in Hopewell township. Consideration $950.

Makes a Clean Sweep.

There's nothing like doing a thing thoroughly. Of all the Slaves you ever heard of Bucklen's Arnica Salve is the best. It sweeps away and cures Burns, Sores, Bruises, Cuts, Boils Ulcers, Skin Eruptions and Piles. It's only 25c, and guaranteed to give satisfaction by Wright & Dell.

WHEN YOU GO TO THE WORLD'S FAIR

Suggestions That Should Be Helpful to the Stranger in St. Louis :: No Trouble When You Get Your Bearings :: The Greatest of the World's Expositions

By MARK BENNITT

It will be worth all the self denial that one may practice for several years to see the World's Fair of 1904 at St. Louis. Money saved, earned or borrowed, cannot be better spent than in getting acquainted with the world's progress as revealed at this latest and greatest of expositions. All of us cannot travel around the world to take note of what the nations are doing, but the nations from all around the world desire us to know and have sent their best works to St. Louis to be placed on display.

Therefore, by all means or any means, see the World's Fair. It means everything to your future growth of mind, to your present pleasure and life-long satisfaction. Who that saw the Centennial Exposition or the Columbian Exposition that does not revert to it with recollections of keenest pleasure?

Within the two square miles of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis there is more to be seen than ever was brought together in ten times the space before. It is a great collection of expositions massed into one. It is nearly twice as large as the Columbian Exposition at Chicago, nearly ten times larger than the Pan American Exposition at Buffalo. Every exhibit palace offers the equivalent of a splendid exposition, each covering many acres of space.

The largest of these is the Palace of Agriculture, with its twenty-three acres under roof, and filled to the doors with the most wonderful agricultural collection ever assembled upon any occasion. The important States and Nations of the world are all here alongside great numbers of individual exhibitors. Five great staples have been chosen for extraordinary display. Corn, cotton, sugar, rice and tobacco are here arrayed as they have never been before, and undreamed possibilities are revealed to inquiring minds. Such a dairy display was never attempted and such a collection of farm machinery and tools was never placed on exhibition.

The Palace of Transportation is next in size, covering fifteen acres. One may only hint at the wonders it contains. The historical exhibit of locomotives is one of the features. It shows the development of seventy-five years in locomotive construction. Strange indeed is the person who is not yet impressed with these evidences of man's long struggle with the problem of rail transportation, the most civilizing of modern influences, next to the newspaper, which must always stand first. To describe in detail this exhibit would be a long story in itself.

Now let us cross the flower gardens to the Palace of Machinery, just south of Transportation. The huge power generators are the first things to arrest the eye. The Allis-Chalmers engine of 5000 horse-power, the Curtis steam turbine of 8000 horse-power, the Parsons steam turbine of 5000 kilowatts, the four Westinghouse generators of 3000 horse-power each, and each as high as a house. And then other generators great and small of all kinds—the most wonderful display of engines ever assembled. But these are not all. Think of ten acres of glistening machines of every kind and you have some idea of the contents of the Palace of Machinery.

We cross the lagoon to the eastward and come to the beautiful Palace of Electricity, with eight acres of exhibits from many countries, which show the marvelous development of electrical science. To the north again over one of the arched bridges we approach the Palace of Varied Industries, viewing its wonderful grace and splendor as we go. Here are fourteen acres of exhibits from all over the world. The Palace of Manufactures is the same size and stands on the opposite side of the Plaza of St. Louis. It is equally interesting in the variety and newness of its contents.

Opposite the Palace of Manufactures to the southward is the Palace of Education, this being the first time that education has been allotted a great building all its own. A variety of schools in daily session are the feature of this eight acre display. The two exhibit buildings in the eastern part of the main group are Mines and Metallurgy and Liberal Arts. The Department of Mines and Metallurgy has a twelve-acre outdoor display in addition to the nine acres under roof.

The Palace of Art at the World's Fair contains 195 galleries. Each gallery is a large room, lighted from above and filled with the choicest works of all countries of the world in which art has made noteworthy progress. The group of buildings to house this magnificent display represents an expenditure of more than $1,000,000.

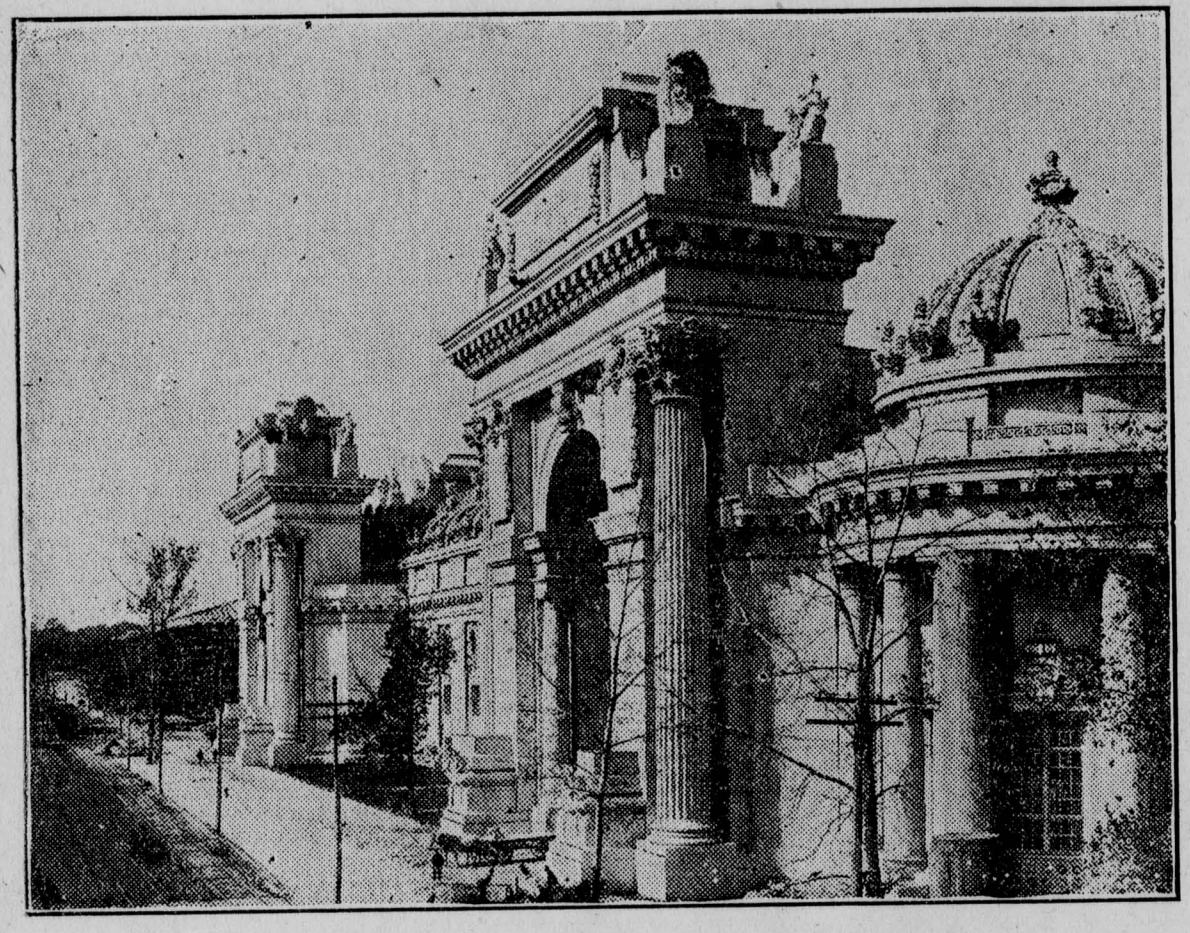
Even to the timid traveler, St. Louis presents no complications. It is all as plain as a b c when once you get your bearings. The streets all run east and west or north and south, with rarely a confusing diagonal.

All trains into St. Louis arrive at Union Station, one of the finest railroad terminals in the world. The station is on the south side of Market street, between 18th and 20th streets, so that when the visitor emerges from the station he finds himself at the beginning of the city numbering both north and south and eighteen blocks from the river.

Standing on Market street with his back to the station the down-town or main business section of the city is to his right about one mile. The World's Fair is to his left, westward about five miles. All the street cars are so labeled that he may easily know which cars to take.

Practically all St. Louis will be a lodging house during the Exposition. The hotels have greatly multiplied in number and thousands of private homes are open for the accommodation of guests. The rates at the hotels are generally on the European plan as it will be more convenient for guests to get their meals wherever meal-time may find them. Prices for rooms in private houses range from 50 cents to $2.50 per day per person. The prevailing rate is $1.00 per person and in nearly every case good accommodations with all conveniences and in good localities may be had for this price. The higher rate presupposes larger rooms and more luxurious quarters. But no one need pay more than $1.00.

The hotel prices have a wide range. Competition will be brisk.



CORNER OF PALACE OF LI BERAL ARTS AT WORLD'S FAIR, ST LOUIS.

ELECTRICITY IN JAPAN.

Activity of the Island Empire in Construction Work.

That the modern Japanese are determined to keep abreast of the peoples of the Western world is shown not only by their quick mastery of the art of war, but also by their readiness to appropriate all the results of modern scientific discovery. According to the London Electrical Engineer, they are now displaying much activity in the utilization of electricity for lighting, power and traction purposes. The Tokio electric light works have been in operation for a considerable time, and it has become necessary to greatly extend the power house. The plant at present has a capacity of 5050 horse power, and this is being increased by an additional 3600 horse power. This new plant will go into operation during the present month, and work will then be commenced on a further extension, which will ultimately increase the output of the station by 10,000 horse power. Fresh demands for electric power are being made on the electric company by the railway company, which is operating an extensive system of light railways in Tokio.

A CHANGE OF AIR.

Why It Proves Beneficial When a Person is Ailing.

To maintain the balance of perfect health in a body so complex as man's, where the circulatory, respiratory, muscular and nervous systems interact so much upon one another, there is need of very frequent adjustment, especially in such a busy age as this.

One great benefit of change of air is that the great law of contrast enforced upon us by all natural phenomena is allowed fuller scope for its beneficent work. The various organs of the body are very really rested by slight changes in diet, cooking, water, new surroundings, people and amusements. The same monotonous daily round of duties tries them as it tries us, and change of work is actual refreshment.

If specific ailments have manifested themselves, then the seashore for a tonic and general stimulant, mountain air for its aseptic property, a sandy district for its dryness or a sea voyage to invigorate the whole system will be calculated to ward off what would otherwise spell serious illness.

AN ORGAN WITHOUT STOPS.

That Was the Opinion of the Man With a Musicless Soul.

There is a man living in an Eleventh street flat who has no music in his soul, and there is a man on the lower floor whose soul is full of it. The lower floor man not long ago added a four lung parlor organ to his lares and penates, and two healthy daughters of his began to practice on it. Several nights later a friend paid a visit to the first man, and as soon as he got inside the apartment he heard the parlor organ on the lower floor.

"Fine toned instrument that," he said, because he, too, had some music in his soul.

The musicless man grunted.

"Whose make is it?" the visitor asked.

"Don't know," was the ungracious answer.

"How many stops has it?"

The host pulled himself up for a powerful effort. "Well," he replied, "it's been in the house for about a week now, and in that time it hasn't had any that I have been able to discover."—New York Press.

TORONTO SWEPT BY FIRE

Heart of City's Wholesale District Burned Out.

ESTIMATED LOSS IS $10,000,000

Firemen Handicapped by Strong Wind—London, Montreal, Hamilton and Buffalo Send Assistance—Chief Thompson Leaps Six Stories and Escapes With Broken Leg.

Toronto.—Fire swept through a section of Toronto's wholesale business district, causing a loss which is estimated at over $10,000,000.

The fire started in a factory in Wellington street. In less than an hour the flames had spread from building to building on both sides of the street, until the whole block was a mass of flames and the fire was utterly beyond the control of the local department.

Appeals were sent to every surrounding city, where fire-fighting apparatus could be obtained, asking for assistance. Montreal, London, Hamilton and Buffalo at once responded.

The Fire Department was almost overwhelmed, so rapid was the spread of the flames, fanned as they were by the wind, and finding ready fuel in the big wholesale houses and their inflammable stores. They hardly knew where to use their water, being driven back again and again from the stands they endeavored to hold.

The tremendous heat prevented them, in many instances, from taking positions near enough to the burning buildings to use their apparatus effectively, and walls fell with loud crashes and heavy rumbling, making their work extremely perilous.

The following places are among those that have been destroyed: Gillespie, Ansley & Co., hats and furs; Dignum & Moneypenny, importers; Comfort Soap Works; Davis & Henderson, wholesale stationers; Jessop Steel Company's building, occupied by R. B. Hutchinson & Co., wholesale woolens; Alcott, Sargent & Westwood, fishing tackle; Dodd's Medicine Company; Western Steamship Company; Richard L. Baker Company, agents; E. T. Corset Company; C. H. Westwood & Co., fishing tackle; Garland Manufacturing Company, F. H. Cragg, agent; Rothschilds Brothers & Company, manufacturers; C. W. Bangard & Co., brokers; Richie & Ramsay Company, paper manufacturers; Thomas Hoskin, manufacturers' agent; Kinleith Paper Company; Andrew Muirhead, wholesale paints; E. W. Gilmore & Brother, silverware; W. H. Payne & Co., commission agents; R. M. Slater & Co., wholesale dry-goods; International Brokers, Limited; Gale Manufacturing Company; Whiteman & Brown Brothers, wholesale stationers; Ralph Smith & Co., lithographers; George H. Hess, Son & Co., window shades; Menzies Manufacturing Company, window shades; H. F. Sharp & Co., photograph supplies; Crown Hotel; Office Specialty Company.

At that time the firemen believed that the fire was under control, but a shift in the wind sent the flames roaring down Bay street, destroying every building on both sides of the street, from the National Club down to Front street.

Nothing could resist the force of the flames as they swept down Bay street toward the lake, and the firemen fought back the fire from the side streets, confining the fire zone to the one thoroughfare wherever possible. Several frame buildings which threatened to cause a spread of the fire were blown up with dynamite.

Chief Thompson of the Fire Department and George Dowkes of Montreal were cut off by the flames while directing the work of firemen from a roof. Thompson jumped six stories to the ground and miraculously escaped with a broken leg. A mass of tangled wires broke his fall near the ground.

TREATY WITH US URGED.

General Council of the Bar of England Eager For Such a Step.

London, England.—The General Council of the Bar of England at the annual meeting unanimously passed the following resolution proposed by Sir Edward Clarke, former Solicitor General:

"This meeting expresses strong approval of the conclusion by this country of treaties of arbitration with other countries and also of manifestations in Canada and in the United States in favor of a similar treaty between this country and the United States. The meeting trusts that the General Council of the Bar will take advantage of every opportunity of co-operating with the legal authorities of Canada and the United States for the attainment of this object."

A suggestion was made that the Attorney General, Sir Robert B. Finlay, on his forthcoming visit to the United States should convey the resolution to the congress of lawyers, to be held at the St. Louis Exhibition.

Joseph Marx Caught.

Joseph Marx, seventy years old, a farmer of Colchester, Conn., who is charged with the murder of his farm hand, John Pavil, on the night of April 8, was arrested in New York City.

FIREMEN PERISH IN BLAZE

Two Killed and Many Injured at Newark.

While Working on a Shed Explosion Wrecks Structure and They Are Buried Beneath Walls.

Newark, N. J.—Crushed beneath the brick and timbers of walls that crashed upon them far above as they were fighting fire from the roof of a one-story shed, two firemen were killed and seventeen of their comrades were injured, two of them so severely there is no hope they will live. The victims occupied what they believed to be a point of vantage and safety, but they were caught beneath a mass of iron girders, beams and tons of brick with such suddenness that not one escaped unscathed. The killed are:

Fireman Jacob Bleyhle, Truck Company No. 3; fracture at base of the skull; died in the ambulance on the way to hospital; Fireman William B. Crane, Engine Company No. 3; fracture at base of skull, body crushed; died in hospital.

The seriously injured are: Lieutenant Patrick J. Donahue, Engine Company No. 7; several broken ribs, left hand badly crushed; general contusions; Fireman Leo Ross, Truck Company No. 3; fracture at base of the skull; expected to die; Fireman Richard J. Lyons, Engine Company No. 7; fracture at base of skull; expected to die.

The fire was in the six-story building at No. 87 Mechanic street, occupied by Wiener & Co., saddlery hardware manufacturers. The origin of the fire is a mystery.

In order to direct the streams of water with greater effectiveness Chief Engineer Kirkstead sent a squad of men to the rear of the burning building. Twenty firemen mounted to the roof of the Empire Gear and Top Company's building, a one-story structure adjoining the Weiner building. Three lines of hose were brought up and a great volume of water soon was being poured into the flames. It looked as if the fire, fought from such a point, must be extinguished speedily, and in fact the glow was becoming duller and the smoke denser, when suddenly there came a terrific explosion.

The walls of the Empire Company's building collapsed like cardboard. At the same instant the walls of the big saddlery shop bulged outward, and the top fell, carrying girders, beams and twisted rods of iron directly upon the heads of the firemen on the roof of the one-story building. As the walls fell out part of the roof gave way, and a half dozen of the men standing on it were plunged to the ground.

When the collapse came the uninjured firemen stopped fighting the flames and rushed to the aid of their comrades who were buried in the wreck. The rescuers worked with desperate energy, and in a short time all those who had been stricken down were taken out and hurried away for medical aid. Telephone messages had been sent to all the hospitals in the city, and many ambulances soon were at the place of the fire.

The explosion that drove the walls out was caused by the naphtha stored in the Weiner building. The loss to the Weiner establishment was about $50,000 and to the Empire Company $3000. Adjoining buildings suffered slightly. An investigation of the cause of the fire was begun.

Besides the blaze which resulted so disastrously, five other fires kept the Newark firemen more than busy within the last twenty-four hours.

DEATH AFTER POISONED MEAT.

One Woman Succumbs and Six Suffer —Had Been Eating Meat Ball.

Paterson, N. J.—One woman died and six other persons are dangerously ill after eating meat vitiated by some poisonous substance at dinner.

The dead woman is Mrs. Isabel Boyd, ninety-two years old. Those at the hospital are James Roy, fifty years old; his daughter, Pauline, fifteen, and Ernest Hancock, twenty-four. The others were Mrs. James Roy and Miss Lizzie Roy. All lived in No. 483 Graham avenue. Another woman, who was visiting at the house, was also taken ill, but will recover.

In the opinion of the physicians, Drs. Stewart and Todd, who were called, the poison must have been an irritant like arsenic rather than ptomaine, as it took effect so quickly. The contents of the stomach of the dead woman will be analyzed. An investigation is being made by County Physician McBride and by the police.

DEATH FOR "LORD" BARRINGTON

Murderer of McCann Almost Collapses When Sentence is Pronounced.

St. Louis, Mo.—Sentence of death was passed upon "Lord" Frederick Seymour Barrington in the Circuit Court in Clayton. Barrington was convicted of murdering James P. McCann, his benefactor. Judge McElhinny granted a stay of execution until July 23.

Barrington entered the court room smiling and bearing himself with the self-possession that has characterized him throughout his trial.

When the sentence was pronounced Barrington almost collapsed.

Drought Ruins Bank.

The Farmers' and Merchants' National Bank, of Hobart, Okla., failed for $125 000 as a probable result of the continued drought and the disquiet created by numerous recent bank failures.

HOSPITAL SECRETS.

A Nurse Says: "Pe-ru-na is a Tonic of Efficiency.

MRS. KATE TAYLOR.

Mrs. Kate Taylor, a graduated nurse of prominence, gives her experience with Peruna in an open letter. Her position in society and professional standing combine to give special prominence to her utterances.

CHICAGO, ILL., 427 Monroe St.—"As far as I have observed Peruna is the finest tonic any man or woman can use who is weak from the after effects of any serious illness.

"I have seen it used in a number of convalescent cases, and have seen several other tonics used, but I found that those who used Peruna had the quickest relief.

"Peruna seems to restore vitality, increase bodily vigor and renew health and strength in a wonderfully short time."—MRS. KATE TAYLOR.

In view of the great multitude of women suffering from some form of female disease and yet unable to find any cure, Dr. Hartman, the renowned specialist on female catarrhal diseases, has announced his willingness to direct the treatment of as many cases as make application to him during the summer months, without charge. Address The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

FREE to WOMEN

A Large Trial Box and book of instructions absolutely Free and Postpaid, enough to prove the value of

Paxtine Toilet Antiseptic

Paxtine is in powder form to dissolve in water — non-poisonous and far superior to liquid antiseptics containing alcohol which irritates inflamed surfaces, and have no cleansing properties. The contents of every box makes more Antiseptic Solution — lasts longer — goes further—has more uses in the family and does more good than any antiseptic preparation you can buy.

The formula of a noted Boston physician, and used with great success as a Vaginal Wash, for Leucorrhœa, Pelvic Catarrh, Nasal Catarrh, Sore Throat, Sore Eyes, Cuts, and all soreness of mucus membrane.

In local treatment of female ills Paxtine is invaluable. Used as a Vaginal Wash we challenge the world to produce its equal for thoroughness. It is a revelation in cleansing and healing power; it kills all germs which cause inflammation and discharges.

All leading druggists keep Paxtine; price, 50c. a box; if yours does not, send to us for it. Don't take a substitute — there is nothing like Paxtine.

Write for the Free Box of Paxtine to-day.

R. PAXTON CO., 7 Pope Bldg., Boston, Mass.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

King Keeps Hotel.

The King of Wurttemberg is the only hotelkeeper who is a King. When Peter the Great was traveling incognito through Europe he refused to stay anywhere but at an inn. To circumvent this whim the then King of Wurttemberg put a tavern sign outside one of the royal palaces, and dressed as an innkeeper, himself welcomed the Czar. That monarch's descendants have been in "the trade" ever since; and the present King owns two large hotels, from which he derives about $50,000 a year.

In 1892 the population of Western Australia was only 58,000; to-day it is 224,000.

How to Keep House.

With all the luxuries and pleasures of this life, its big enjoyments and its smaller comforts, there is an offset or antithesis which we have to contend with in the form of aches and pains. In some way and by some means every one has a touch of them in some form at some time. Trifling as some of them may be, the risk is that they will grow to something greater and rack the system with constant torture. There is nothing, therefore, of this kind that we have a right to trifle with. Taken in time, the worst forms of pains and aches are easily subdued and cured by the free use of St. Jacobs Oil. No well regulated household ought to be without a bottle of this great remedy for pain. It is the specific virtue of penetration in St. Jacobs Oil that carries it right to the pain spot and effects a prompt cure even in the most painful cases of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica. You want it also in the house at all times for hurts, cuts and wounds, and the house that always has it keeps up a sort of insurance against pain.

ADMIRAL ALEXIEFF RESIGNS

Blamed For the Several Disasters to Czar's Fleet.

RUSSIAN TROOPS INVADE KOREA

Three Officers and Fifty-five Russian Seamen Perished on the Bezstrashni—Engineers to Repair Russian Warships—Foreign Representatives to Join Japanese Army.

St. Petersburg, Russia.—Viceroy Alexieff has applied by telegraph to the Emperor to be relieved of his position of Viceroy in the Far East.

While no official announcement has yet been made, there is reason to believe that the above statement is correct.

The immediate cause of the Viceroy's application is reported to be the appointment of Vice-Admiral Skrydloff, one of Admiral Alexieff's strongest enemies and sharpest critics, as successor to the late Vice-Admiral Makaroff in command of the Russian Navy in the Far East.

Vice-Admiral Skrydloff had an interview with the Czar and discussed with his Majesty the question of his (Skrydloff's) relations with Alexieff.

Skrydloff has not hesitated in talking to his friends to charge Alexieff with responsibility for the disasters to the Pacific Squadron, by his division of the fleet, which segregated four armored cruisers at Vladivostok and stationed the Variag and Korietz at Chemulpo.

It is said that Vice-Admiral Skrydloff in his interview let his Majesty understand that he does not care to assume command of the fleet until Alexieff has withdrawn. Therefore, the two men will not meet at Port Arthur.

Viceroy Alexieff recommended the appointment of either Vice Admiral Deubassoff or Vice Admiral Makaroff to command the fleet in succession to Vice Admiral Stark. The Czar selected Makaroff and at the same time issued a special ukase making him absolutely independent.

This was the first blow publicly given to Alexieff. The second was the appointment of General Kuropatkin as Commander-in-chief of the army in Manchuria. Kuropatkin was opposed to the policy of Manchurian annexation and stated to the Chinese Minister to Russia, Mr. Hoo Wei Teh, that the whole trouble originated with Alexieff.

By his withdrawal from the Far East Alexieff will not only lose the dignified position of direct representative of the Emperor, but the salary of $56,000 and an allowance of $25,000 per annum.

When Alexieff severs his connection none of the men responsible for the policy pursued before the war will be in power, M. Bezobrazoff having already lost the confidence of his Majesty.

Russians Again Invading Korea.

Tokio.—One thousand Russian troops are reported to occupy Yonggan in Northeastern Korea.

A detachment of forty Cossacks has appeared for a second time at Sungjin (about 150 miles north of Gensan), where they burned the Japanese settlement and seized the post and the telegraph offices. There were no Japanese troops present.

Another detachment of seventy-five Russian soldiers has advanced as far south as Packchong, about seventy-five miles down the coast from Sungjin.

Loss on the Bezstrashni.

London.—A dispatch from Odessa says it has been definitely ascertained that three officers and fifty-five seamen perished when the destroyer Bezstrashni was sunk by the Japanese at Port Arthur on April 13.

To Repair Russian Warships.

Sebastopol.—The number of engineers and artificers who will proceed from this place to Port Arthur has been increased to 1500, depleting the Black Sea shipyards. The Franco-Belgian Company at Nikolaieff will lend fifty-six men.

It is understood that in addition to repairing the warships they will build torpedo boat destroyers at Port Arthur.

To Let the Attaches Go.

Tokio.—It is reported that the military headquarters will be advanced in the near future and that the first contingent of foreign military attaches, including Colonel Crowder and Captain March of the United States Army, will proceed to the front.

A brilliant court garden party that was planned for the foreign military officers and distinguished visitors was later abandoned.

Mrs. Griscom, wife of the American Minister, and Mrs. Frederick Bronson were received by the Empress at a special audience.

Pittsburg Teachers Demand More Pay.

More than 1000 schoolteachers, of Pittsburg, Pa., met at the North School and enrolled as members of an organization which has for its object to obtain an increase of salaries. The teachers will demand a minimum salary of $45 a month and a maximum of $75. There is conflict between the teachers of the primary and grammar grades as to salaries.

Trying Weather on Fruit.

Fruit has experienced a week of trying conditions throughout the central valleys and Middle Atlantic and Southern States.

STRIKERS HOLD A TOWN

Two Women and Four Children Perish in Burning House.

Armed Miners Parade the Streets of Pennsylvania Mining Town to Prevent Departure of Italians.

Somerset, Pa.—An outbreak even more disastrous than the riot at Boswell last January has been hourly expected at Garrett, the scene of the mining operations of the Garrett Coal Company, the Somerset Coal Company and other lesser concerns. Trouble has been brewing here ever since the beginning of the miners' strike, five months ago.

A number of the striking miners at Garrett own homes there, but recently the Garrett Company built a number of houses and brought in men to occupy them and take the places of the strikers in the mines, which worked the strikers up to a high state of excitement and resentment. They have been parading the streets openly armed and have prevented the moving of household goods of incoming miners from the railroad station to the new company houses.

A horror that may or may not be connected with the strike was the burning to death of two women and four children in their homes. All were members of the Meyers family. Mr. Meyers and Jonas Sullivan, a boarder, were asleep on the first floor of the house. They were awakened by the smoke and the noise made by the fire and had barely time to save their lives by rushing from the building. The victims in the upper story perished without help.

The origin of the fire is unknown, but rumor connects it with the troubles growing out of the miners' strike. Meyers was a striker, and his friends lay the origin of the fire to a number of Italians who are working for the Garrett Coal Company, but what motive the foreigners could have for such a crime has not developed. The feeling against the Italians is high.

Strikers armed with rifles paraded the streets of the city. They say that this demonstration is to prevent the Italians from leaving the community before the Coroner's inquest, and that they are acting under the instructions of the township constable.

The Sheriff went to Garrett and arrested two Italians, whom he placed in the borough lock-up. He has a strong guard around the jail and will have his deputies patrol the streets of the town during the night. At the request of the Sheriff, the saloons of the town have been closed.

SHOT DEAD IN ELECTION ROW.

A Former Sheriff Killed in Fight at Louisiana Polls.

New Orleans, La.—The quadrennial State election in Louisiana resulted in a tragedy at Gonzales, in Ascension Parish, where the "Lily Whites" and Democrats are closely divided.

A big fight is in progress there over the local offices, and Captain Samuel Moore, formerly Sheriff under the Democrats, who was leading the "Lily White" faction, became involved in a dispute at the polls and was instantly killed by Deputy Sheriff Edward Smith.

Moore was attempting to post pictures of negro office holders, under the Democratic administration. Smith interfered with him on the ground that the pictures would breed trouble at the polls. Moore resented the interference and attempted to draw a pistol, when Smith shot and killed him.

MUSKRATS FLOOD A MINE.

They Cause a Narrow Escape of 100 Miners From Drowning.

Carbondale, Ill.—Muskrats came near causing the death by drowning of 100 miners employed in the Old Equality mine, one of the oldest shafts in the State. The rodents had burrowed around the shaft and the river bank until the water from the Saline River found an entrance into the mine.

The men were at work in the lower level when the discovery of the inflow of water was made and the alarm given. The work of rescue was at once begun, but before the last load of miners could be lifted from the pit, water had reached the necks of the men. The volume of water pouring in was constantly growing larger.

60,000 RAILWAY MEN STRIKE.

Hungarian State Lines Are Completely Tied Up.

Budapest, Hungary.—Employes of the State railways of Hungary went on strike as a protest against proposed changes in the wage schedules. Several hundred arrests have been made.

It is estimated that 60,000 men have quit work. The strikers include all grades of employes, from station masters downward. Trains were abandoned at a set time. Hundreds of passengers were not only stranded far from their homes, but owing to the railway, telegraph and telephone staffs joining in the strike they were not able to communicate with their friends. The mail service is entirely suspended.

These Prices Declined.

A decline in prices as compared with a year ago is noted in beef, pork, sheep, horses, milk, lard, butter, cheese, rice, peas, lemons, hides, union and oak leather, Australian wool, pig iron, steel billets, tin plates, copper, lead, coke, nails, glass, quinine, paper, hay, cotton-seed.

To Improve Italian Railways.

The Italian State railways, according to a report from Rome, will soon place orders for 200 locomotives and several thousand freight cars.

Sugar beets thrive in different kinds of soil in diverse climates, and over a large area. N. Y.—18

$100 Reward. $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Oil in Trinidad.

On the Island of Trinidad oil is found amid a huge tropical vegetation, and is said to be of first-class illuminating power.

Use Allen's Foot-Ease.

It is the only cure for Swollen, Smarting, Tired, Aching, Hot, Sweating Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. Cures while you walk. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N.Y.

No girl can understand how a man can really love her and think about business at the same time.

If you want to know how to raise calves cheaply and successfully without milk write to J. W. Barwell, Waukegan, Illinois.

The Brighton (England) Aquarium has forty-one tanks and is 715 feet long by 100 feet wide. It is the largest in the world.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, soften the gums, reduces inflammation allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

A man with a good wife is apt to hear too much of a good thing.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES color more goods, brighter colors, with less work than others.

A married man's idea of real enjoyment is to do things his wife disapproves of.

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—MRS. THOMAS ROBBINS, Maple St., Norwich, N.Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

In time of peace prepare for war among the universal peace societies.

The Shortest Way out of an attack of

Rheumatism or Neuralgia

Is to use

St. Jacobs Oil

Which affords not only sure relief, but a prompt cure. It soothes, subdues, and ends the suffering.

Price, 25c. and 50c.

I PAY SPOT CASH FOR MILITARY BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS

issued to soldiers of any war. Write me at once. FRANK H. REGER, Barth Block, Denver, Colo

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Is a man financially embarrassed if he has more money than he knows what to do with?

Miss Rose Peterson, Secretary Parkdale Tennis Club, Chicago, from experience advises all young girls who have pains and sickness peculiar to their sex, to use Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

How many beautiful young girls develop into worn, listless and hopeless women, simply because sufficient attention has not been paid to their physical development. No woman is exempt from physical weakness and periodic pain, and young girls just budding into womanhood should be carefully guided physically as well as morally. Another woman,

Miss Hannah E. Mershon, Collingswood, N.J., says:

"I thought I would write and tell you that, by following your kind advice, I feel like a new person. I was always thin and delicate, and so weak that I could hardly do anything. Menstruation was irregular.

"I tried a bottle of your **Vegetable Compound** and began to feel better right away. I continued its use, and am now well and strong, and menstruate regularly. I cannot say enough for what your medicine did for me."

—$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will cure any woman in the land who suffers from womb troubles, inflammation of the ovaries, and kidney troubles.

Looking for a Home?

Then why not keep in view the fact that the farming lands of

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

Western Canada

are sufficient to support a population of 50,000,000 or over? The immigration for the past six years has been phenomenal.

FREE Homestead Lands

easily accessible, while other lands may be purchased from Railway and Land Companies. The grain and grazing lands of Western Canada are the best on the continent, producing the best grain and cattle (fed on grass alone) ready for market.

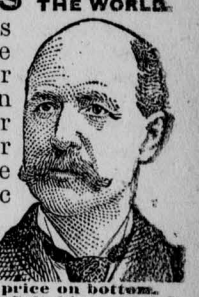
Markets, Schools, Railways and all other conditions make Western Canada an enviable spot for the settler.

For a descriptive Atlas and other information apply to Mr. W. D. SCOTT, Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada.

W. L. DOUGLAS

$4.00, $3.50, $3.00, $2.50

UNION MADE **SHOES** BEST IN THE WORLD



W. L. Douglas shoes are worn by more men than any other make. The reason is, they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and have greater intrinsic value than any other shoes.

Sold Everywhere.

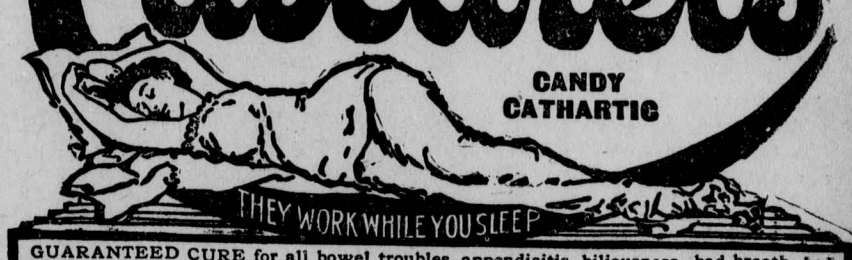
Look for name and price on bottom. Douglas uses Corona Coltskin, which is everywhere conceded to be the finest Patent Leather yet produced. *Fast Color Eyelets used.* Shoes by mail, 25 cents extra. Write for Catalog.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

Cascarets

CANDY CATHARTIC



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ONE YEAR.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS.....50
THREE MONTHS.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

ORBISONIA.

There is a good deal of sickness in our midst at this time.

Miss Nannie Sollers, of Saltillo, was calling on her friends in town on Saturday.

The citizens of Clay township have had quite a scare of late from supposed mad dogs.

The order of the day is house cleaning and garden making with the good housewives.

Clarence Crum, of Mount Union, visited his grandparents here Saturday night last.

The Rockhill normal and select school is now in full blast. We greet the bright smiles of the pupils on every hand.

Mr. and Mrs. Elijah Lear, of Petersburg, spent the past week with their uncle, Wm. Crum, on Water street.

Sabbath last was a beautiful day. Many lovers of nature were seen strolling hither and thither enjoying the same.

There was an interesting ball game between the Shirley and Orbisonia boys played on Saturday last, the visiting boys being defeated.

We have some merchants in Orbisonia who should be more charitable and less envious of others, by so doing they would have more friends.

The children of Orbisonia are becoming accustomed to the curfew law. When the bell taps they scamper off home at full speed. This is as it should be.

The members of the ladies' aid society of the U. B. church have been hustling around the past winter financially, having over one hundred dollars in the bank at present.

Mrs. James Lightner, of Saltillo, stopped between trains on Friday last with Mrs. D. Locke. She was on her way to Shade Gap to her aunt's funeral, a Mrs. Hagie.

Conn Brothers is headquarters for lovely hats of the latest style. Miss Wilson, the milliner, of Baltimore, has gained a host of friends in the few weeks she has been among us.

Miriam, wife of James Enyeart, died at her home in Rockhill borough Thursday morning, the 19th, after a short illness. Her maiden name was Moore. For several years she taught school in this county. She is survived by her husband and one child near one year old. She was converted while young in years. We trust she is safe at home where pain and sorrow never come.

SALTILLO.

Anton Hoffman, of Altoona, is in our town visiting old acquaintances.

Elmer Moreland will move into the Park house west of town this week.

Mrs. Scott Woolet and family, of Pittsburg, are paying Harrison Wagner a visit at present.

Charley Morningstar expects to take up housekeeping in part of Miss Byers house this week.

Our friend, John Smyers, of Mount Union, was a visitor in town Saturday and Sunday.

A young boy of Myers Kieth was badly bitten with what was supposed to be a mad dog last week. We hope it won't prove serious. The dog was killed.

Miss Florence Greenland, who is going to school at Rockhill, was visiting her brother, M. S. Greenland, over Sunday. She reports a large attendance at Rockhill normal this summer.

Miss Rutter, of Orbisonia, just finished her term of school in No. 2 room here last Friday. The other two rooms were out some time ago. Six scholars in the high school graduated.

Our streets are just receiving an overhauling such as will help the town about fifty per cent. in some parts under the supervision of our street commissioner. Our pavements should have some repairing to make them safe to travel.

There was a fight, it is said, in the miners' train Saturday evening coming from Woodvale between some foreigners and Americans and it is said that the former was pretty badly used up. They will soon need officers on the train as it is dangerous to be fighting on a moving train.

The miners at Rocky ridge were on a strike a few days last week, but the differences between the miners and company were adjusted and they are now working. In place of paying yardage for rock they will pay sixty-five cents per ton for coal and reduce the price of blacksmithing from fifty cents per month to fifteen cents per month.

The railroad which was to have been made in along Rocky ridge seems to be a long time getting started. We will soon mark it down as lots of others—a tale not to be finished. As much as some of the company was interested in it at first we thought it would be working before this. I guess all it needs is the money and men to do the work.

TROUGH CREEK.

[The following items were intended for last week's issue but were received too late for publication.—Ed.]

Miles Smith moved to Huntingdon last week.

Burton Houck moved last week from Colfax to G. W. McClain's farm in Tod township.

Senator Burton's fate and downfall ought to serve as a warning to all of either high or low degree.

Mrs. G. W. Swope and two children, of Langdondale, are visiting friends in the valley. Miss Dell, of the same place, is with them.

Glasgow & Wright have finished at the second setting at W. L. Wright's and have their mill partly set up at the third point on the same farm.

Mrs. Levi Pheasant returned from Harry Householder's near Marklesburg week before last to her home at Calvin. Jesse Steel is making his home with the old lady.

Miss Carrie Swope left for Millersville last Saturday. This makes the even half dozen pupils from Union township attending that institution the present term and two at Juniata college.

Stave mill No. 1 which has been operated near three years on Sherman McClain's land finished up last week and will shortly move to O. M. Wright's land where it will likely be for at least two years.

While in Huntingdon last Saturday a week we had the pleasure of a hand shake and a short chat with our friend, the Marklesburg correspondent of the ITEM. We were sorry that press of business prevented a longer talk.

Our supervisor has given the Mapleton road as far as Mrs. Oswalt's a pretty good dressing and commencing above Pine Grove has put the valley road in good shape. I am pleased to learn that Smithfield has contracted with a firm for the building of a piece of road under the new road law. Now if the commissioners lay out the road from the ice house where the state stops to the mouth of Raystown branch and then the Reformatory put to work on it we could have a stretch of good road for three miles from the county seat.

LATTA GROVE.

Pay day at the stave mill this week.

Jack Dell is plowing his corn ground.

Mr. Crownover planted four bushels of potatoes.

Wagner's lower stave mill is running on slow time.

Miss Verna Dell paid a brief visit to friends at Langdondale.

The weather is warm and farmers are busy with their spring work.

M. F. Lynn made a short stay at Grapeville. He found no work there.

G. D. Lynn and H. A. Monihen are putting up Coleman Pheasant's barn wall at Calvin.

D. H. and H. B. Dell left Monday morning for Rockhill to attend the summer normal school at that place.

John H. Crownover has improved his property very much by putting up a good hog stable and erecting a neat fence along the public road.

WORLD'S FAIR.

First Great Excursion via Pennsylvania Railroad, May 10.

The first opportunity afforded residents of the eastern section of the country to see, at the lowest possible rates, the great World's Fair at St. Louis, which opens April 30, will be the coach excursion of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, May 10. A special train of standard day coaches will be run on the following schedule, and excursion tickets, good going only on special train, will be sold from the stations named at rates quoted:

	Sp'c'l Train Leaves		Rate.
Harrisburg	3.06	P.M.	$17 00
Lewistown Junction	4 32	"	15 75
Huntingdon	5.25	"	15 00
Tyrone	5.57	"	14 90
Altoona	Lv. 7.00	"	14 60
St. Louis (Union Station)	Ar. 4.00	"	.....

Tickets will also be sold from other stations on the Pennsylvania Railroad, east of Pittsburg and including Elmira, Oleau, and Mayville, and from stations on the New York and Long Branch Railroad, Cumberland Valley Railroad, and New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad, good going in coaches on regular trains to point of connection with special train.

Proportionate rates from other points.

Returning, tickets will be good in coaches on regular trains leaving St. Louis (Union Station) on day of validation and not later than May 19.

For rates of fare from other stations and leaving time of connecting trains consult nearest Ticket Agent. 4-27-2t

Jurors for May Term of Court.

GRAND JURORS, 1ST MONDAY, 2ND DAY

Brown Jacob, miner, Carbon
Cook Solomon, farmer, Tod
Eberle J B, merchant, West
Fagan William, farmer, Onedia
Flood David, farmer, Dublin
Gates John H, farmer, Warriorsmark
Hockenberry John, farmer, Clay
Johnson Graffius, farmer, Barree
Kelley Thomas, laborer, Morris
McCarthy James, liveryman, Huntingdon
McCool George, laborer, Huntingdon
McMahon Wm, shoemaker, Alexandria
Mort J S, farmer, Springfield
McCarl James, farmer, Henderson
Porter Samuel, farmer, West
Postlethwaite Howard, coal dealer, Mt. Union
Postlethwaite Lewis, laborer, Huntingdon
Reihart J S, blacksmith, Springfield
Reed James, farmer, Dublin
Scott Albert, farmer, Tell
Smyers Wilson R, railroader, Rockhill
Tate John W, laborer, Brady
Wilson Ira W, farmer, Tell
Young William, miner, Carbon

PETIT JURORS, 1ST MONDAY, 2ND DAY.

Black Henry, farmer, Clay
Boyer G D, farmer, Shirley
Bashore John, tailor merchant, Shirley
Barr F E, clerk, Huntingdon
Blake Joseph, furnace boss, Orbisonia
Dixon Hayes, painter, Warriorsmark
Forrest George, laborer, Logan
Fleming J H, wagonmaker, Saltillo
Fleck Andrew, stonemason, Springfield
Gashorn Benton, merchant, Tell
Grove William, laborer, Cromwell
Gillam John K, laborer, Mapleton
Grove H L, farmer, Shirley
Gearhart Oliver, farmer, Juniata
Hoover Benjamin, farmer, Penn
Hess Charles, teacher, Hopewell
Heeter George, laborer, Three Springs
Heck E O, merchant, Orbisonia
Hughes John, weigh boss, Carbon
Jones Edward, miner, Carbon
Jones James, miner, Dudley
Johnston Thomas F, fireman, Mt. Union
Krugh A A, teacher, Dublin
King John H, clerk, Huntingdon
Lane David, railroader, Clay
Madison Joseph, laborer, Birmingham
McCahan David, gent, Huntingdon
Miller George F, merchant, Huntingdon
McClain Jesse O, merchant, Carbon
Miller A J, merchant, Shirley
Mansberger Grant, farmer, Cromwell
McCahan John, farmer, Smithfield
Norris Robert, farmer, Penn
Nead Caleb, farmer, Springfield
Owens Ivan, farmer, Warriorsmark
Prough Jacob, farmer, Huntingdon
Parks Samuel, farmer, Juniata
Roddy Thomas, farmer, Dublin
Shaffer Henry, farmer, Mt. Union
Speck William, farmer, Carbon
Shultz Dewalt, merchant, Lincoln
Stone H H, laborer, Penn
Troy W H, laborer, Jackson
Wible Jacob, farmer, Springfield
Wright William, farmer, Union
Walter W L, farmer, Morris
Withington Edward, miller, Logan
Warren J B, laborer, Warriorsmark

TRAVERSE JURORS, 2ND MONDAY, 9TH DAY.

Allison John W, guard, Huntingdon
Boring J B, teacher, Huntingdon
Black John R, laborer, Saltillo
Baker D C, farmer, Tod
Barnett George W, farmer, Clay
Couch L M, farmer, Miller
Chronister Dorsey, laborer, Warriorsmark
Edgin Jacob, farmer, Shirley
Fluke Eli, guard, Huntingdon
DeForrest Barton, plasterer, Huntingdon
Gibboney Frank, laborer, Jackson
Gilliland Luther, laborer, West
Graffius W D, electrician, Spruce Creek
Gregory Ralph, farmer, West
Gates Perry, farmer, Warriorsmark
Henderson Thos K, gent, "
Hall Samuel, laborer, Henderson
Leonard Samuel, railroader, Huntingdon
Long Oliver, farmer, Porter
Martin Oliver, farmer, Porter
McCool George, farmer, Onedia
Miller T A, blacksmith, Lincoln
Norris Chalmers, agent, Huntingdon
Noll John, laborer, Warriorsmark
Neff Martin, farmer, Porter
Oaks Howard, farmer, Barree
Pheasant C M, farmer, Union
Quarry David B, farmer, Lincoln
Rabenstine Amos F, farmer, Clay
Shultz Daniel, farmer, Lincoln
Shenefelt E M, farmer, Cromwell
Stover Emory, farmer, Warriorsmark
Schmittle James, farmer, Tell
Shoemaker Wm, teamster, Huntingdon
Shope Charles, electrician, Huntingdon
Speck A E, dairyman, Huntingdon
Shultz D C, carpenter, Marklesburg
Thompson Walter, laborer, Rock Hill
Williams W R, railroader, Huntingdon
Wakefield K M, teamster, Logan
Walb James G, farmer, Penn
Whittaker Thomas, farmer, Porter

MARRIED

HOUCK—HESS—In Huntingdon, April 18, 1904, by Rev. J. H. Black, John R. Houck and Elsie May Hess, both of Dudley.

OBERMAN—MOFFAT—April 20, 1904, by the Rev. F. W. McGuire, of Saxton, Otto J. Oberman and Miss Mary Luella Moffat, both of Saxton.

D. E. M'Clain

SALTILLO, PA.

Has and carries a very large and extensive line of well-selected and cash-bought goods consisting of

General Hardware

of all kinds, Cook Stoves, Ranges and Heating Stoves, Single and Double Breech-loading Guns and Shells, Paints, Oils, Harness, Whips Robes and Tinware.

FURNITURE

Chamber Suits, Sideboards, Couches, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Springs of several good makes, Mattresses, Kitchen, Dining and Parlor Chairs and Rockers, Extension Tables, excellent makes and very low in price. Also the FAMOUS 1900 WASHING MACHINE, Parlor Organs and Sewing Machines, Carpet and Wall Paper.

☞ I also have a furniture store in Mount Union, Pa., in care of Geo. R. Smawley who will be glad to furnish anything in the House furnishing line at competing low prices.

We are prepared to sell as close as any dealer in the county and solicit a share and continuance of your patronage.

D. E. M'CLAIN.

AT

JNO. G. GILLAM'S

YOU WILL FIND A FULL LINE OF

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, UNDERWEAR, QUEENSWARE, FLOUR AND FEED, GROCERIES, SHOES AND RUBBER GOODS. HATS, CAPS. SHELF HARDWARE, ETC

PRODUCE taken in exchange and all goods sold at the lowest cash prices. × × × ×

J. G. GILLAM, Mapleton, Pa.

May, 1884. **B. O'Connor & Sons.** Oct., 1903.

NEXT WEEK WE WILL HAVE IN

Our Fall and Winter Stock

OF

Men's Women's Youths' Children's

LEATHER AND RUBBER FOOTWEAR.

The stock was bought from the largest manufacturers and jobbers in the country. Bought for net spot cash, and we will promise you the best value for your money.

Remember, we sell Boots and Shoes at lowest profit.

We also call your attention to our Bed Comfortables—bed spreads, blankets, pillows, &c., &c.

If you need a

HEATING or COOK STOVE

get our prices before you buy. Sure to save you money.

Fodder Twine, Shingles, Tar Roofing, Lime, in fact we have the largest variety of goods in town.

If we should not have what you want, will try to get it for you. LOWEST PRICES.

B. O'Connor & Sons.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Sep. 30, 1903.

Central Banking Co.

MOUNT UNION, PA.

T. H. ADAMS, President
W. T. BELL, Cashier

Discount Day—Wednesday

Stockholders Individually Liable.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

MOUNT UNION, PA.

Capital, $25,000. Surplus, $2,500.

Officers:

A. B. Gillam, President.
T. A. Appleby, Vice President.
G. B. M. Kepler, Cashier,

Directors:

A. B. Gillam, T. A. Appleby, C. B. Bush, M. D., Benj. O'Connor, Bruce Yocum, R. B. Campbell, W. G. Ewing, M. W. Isenberg, W. J. Campbell, M. D.

Household individual banks furnished on application.

A general banking business done.

Interest allowed on time deposits.

Drafts issued on the principal commercial cities.

Absolute safety of investment and courteous treatment of patrons are assured to the public, whose patronage is respectfully invited.

STANDING STONE NATIONAL BANK

OF HUNTINGDON, PA.,

No. 412 Penn St.

OFFICERS:

JOHN BREWSTER, President.
H. B. BRUMBAUGH, Vice President.
A. J. McCAHAN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

John Brewster, J. H. Brumbaugh, Geo. W. Sanderson, L. M. Hagerty, H. B. Brumbaugh, J. G. Gillam, H. B. Dunn and A. J. McCahan.

Discount Day—Wednesday.

We solicit your account and will give your business prompt, accurate and considerate attention.

Telephone No. 82. 5-28-02-yr.

UNION NATIONAL BANK

OF HUNTINGDON.

Cor. 5th and Penn Sts.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, President.
E. M. GREENE, Vice President.
R. J. MATTERN, Cashier

DIRECTORS.

K. A. Lovell, J. C. Hazlett, John White, R. J. Mattern, Thomas E. Africa, John Langdon and A. W. Swope.

Regular Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.

Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms. B13z.

Easy and Quick!

Soap-Making with BANNER LYE

To make the very best soap, simply dissolve a can of *Banner Lye* in cold water, melt 5½ lbs. of grease, pour the Lye water in the grease. Stir and put aside to set.

Full Directions on Every Package

Banner Lye is pulverized. The can may be opened and closed at will, permitting the use of a small quantity at a time. It is just the article needed in every household. It will clean paint floors, marble and tile work, soften water, disinfect sinks, closets and waste pipes.

Write for booklet "*Uses of Banner Lye*"—free.

The Penn Chemical Works, Philadelphia.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., April 27, 1904.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 29, 1903.

	D'ly. P.M.	D'ly. Night	D'ly. A.M.	D ly. A.M.	D'lv. A. M	D'ly ex. S. P.M.
New York:						
W. 23d St. Sta.	7 55	12 10	. . .	. . .	8 55	5 55
Desb's St. Sta.	8 00	12 15	. . .	. . .	9 00	6 00
Cort'dtSt. Sta.	8 00	12 15	. . .	. . .	9 00	6 00
Philadelphia	11 40	4 25	7 10	11 40	11 40	5 30
Washington	10 40	. . .	7 50	. . .	10 50	5 40
Baltimore	11 55	4 44	8 52	. . .	12 00	7 00

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Harrisburg	2 50	8 00	11 48	. .	3 10	5 20	11 35
Rockville	. .	8 12	11 59	.	. .	5 32	10 46
Marysville	f3 04	8 17	12 03	. .	. .	5 37	10 49
Duncannon	f3 18	8 35	12 16	. .	3 35	5 54	11 03
Newport	f3 40	9 05	12 37	. .	3 55	6 22	11 25
Millerst'wn	. .	9 14	f12 45	. .	. .	6 32	f11 34
Thom's't'n	. .	9 25	f12 53	. .	. .	6 22	f11 42
Port Royal	f4 13	9 43	f 1 07	. .	f4 22	6 59	f11 57
Mifflin	. . 4 18	9 48	1 11	. .	4 27	7 05	12 01
Lewist'n Jc.	4 40	10 14	1 30	. .	4 46	7 28	12 22
McVeytown	f5 02	10 39	1 48	. .	J5 04	7 52	. .
N. Hamilt'n	f5 21	11 01	f 2 04	. .	. .	8 12	. .
Mt. Union	f5 27	11 07	2 08	. .	5 25	8 18	. .
Mapleton	f5 33	11 13	f 2 14	. .	. .	8 25	. .
Huntingdon	5 50	11 32	2 29	. .	5 44	8 43	. .
Petersburg	f6 07	11 47	2 43	. .	. .	8 57	. .
Birm'gham	f6 35	12 13	3 07	. .	H6 14	9 19	. .
Tyrone	. . 6 42	12 20	3 12	. .	6 19	9 25	. .
Bellwood	. . 7 07	12 41	3 29	. .	6 37	9 42	. .
Altoona	. . 7 30	1 00	3 45	. .	6 55	10 00	. .
Pittsburg	. . 12 10	50	8 45	. .	10 45	1 50	. .
	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.

"J" stops on signal to discharge passengers from Harrisburg and east and south of Harrisburg.

"H" stops on signal to let off passengers from points east and south of Harrisburg, and to take on passengers for Pittsburg and beyond.

Additional trains leave Harrisburg for Altoona and Pittsburg as follows: 1.35, 2.41, 11.45 a.m., 12.55, 2.53, 3.05, 7.20, 9.48, 11.05 and 11.55 p. m. daily.

	Week days. A.M.	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. P.M.	D'ly. P.M.	D'ly P.M.
Pittsburg	. .	3 00	3 00	8 00	. .	12 45	4 55
Altoona	. .	5 00	6 25	7 05	11 43	1 50	5 55	9 05
Bellwood	f5 12	. .	7 20	m11 55	2 04	6 10	9 19
Tyrone	. .	5 24	6 47	7 38	12 06	2 20	6 27	9 33
Birm'gham	f5 28	. .	7 43	g12 10	2 25	6 32	P9 38
Petersburg	f5 46	. .	8 07	. .	2 48	f6 56	. .
Huntingdon	5 57	7 17	8 20	12 37	3 02	7 10	10 12
Mapleton	. . f6 11	. .	8 36	. .	3 19	7 24	. .
Mt. Union	f6 17	. .	8 42	m12 56	3 26	7 29	f10 32
N. Hamilton	f6 22	. .	8 46	. .	3 32	7 34	. .
McVeytown	6 40	. .	9 05	m1 16	3 53	f7 51	. .
Lewist'n Jc.	7 00	f8 05	9 27	1 35	4 18	8 10	11 16
Mifflin	. . . 7 22	. .	9 48	m1 52	4 42	8 30	f11 37
Port Royal	. 7 27	. .	9 52	. .	4 48	8 34	. .
Thom's't'n	. 7 42	. .	10 08	. .	5 07	f8 48	. .
Millerstown	7 51	. .	10 18	. .	5 17	f8 57	. .
Newport	. . 8 00	. .	10 28	. .	5 29	9 05	. .
Duncannon	8 27	. .	10 52	. .	5 57	f9 29	. .
Marysville	. 8 44	. .	11 07	. .	6 15	f9 43	. .
Rockville	. . 8 48	. .	11 12	. .	6 22	f9 48	. .
Harrisburg	. 9 00	9 30	11 25	3 10	6 35	10 00	1 00

	A.M.	A.M.	P.M,	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.
Baltimore	12 15	12 15	*3 11	6 00	9 45	2 20	7 15
Washington	1 20	1 20	*4 20	7 15	. .	3 30	8 30
Philadelphia	11 48	12 17	*3 17	6 23	10 47	4 23	4 23
New York:							
Desb's St.	2 03	2 53	*5 53	9 30	3 53	. .	7 13
Cort'dt St.	2 03	2 53	*5 53	9 30	3 53	. .	7 13
W. 23d St.	2 15	3 00	*6 00	9 40	. .	. .	7 15
	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.

Additional trains leave Pittsburg for Altoona, Harrisburg, and Philadelphia as follows: 3.35, 7.15 and 7.30 a. m., 12.01, 4.50, 7.10, 9.00 and 10 00 p. m. daily.

*Week days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg and beyond, and to take on passengers for Harrisburg and beyond. "f" stops only on signal, or notice to agent or conductor, to receive or discharge passengers.

"m" passenger section will stop on signal to discharge or receive passengers.

"p" stops to discharge passengers from East Liberty, Pittsburg and beyond.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction—For Sunbury 7.30 a. m. and 3.00 p. m. week days.

For McClure 7.30 a. m., 3.00 and 6.10 p. m. weekdays.

For Milroy 7.40 a. m., 1.50 and 4 50 p. m. week days.

For Reedsville 7.40 a. m., 1.50, 4.50 and 5.25 p. m. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 a. m. and 5.55 p. m. week days. Bedford only 8.35 a. m. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield, Curwensville and Grampain, 8.00 a. m., 3 55 and 6.50 p. m. week days, and 8.00 a m. Sundays.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 a. m., 12.25 and 7.00 p. m. week days. 8.10 a. m. Sundays.

For Scotia 7.50 a. m. and 2.50 p. m. week days.

PENNSYLVANIA AND NORTHWESTERN R. R.

Trains leave Bellwood for Punxsutawney 8.00 a. m. and 3.38 p. m. week days, arrive at Bellwood at 11.08 a. m. and 5.44 p. m. week days.

For rates, maps and detailed information, call on Ticket Agents, or address Thos. E. Watt, Passenger Agent Western District, 360 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Pass'r Traffic Manager.
GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, June 29, 1903, trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTH Expr's A M	SOUTH Mail P M	STATIONS	NORTH Mail A M	NORTH F.Line P M
8 35	5 56	Huntingdon	11 10	5 15
8 45	6 05	McConnellstown	11 00	5 05
8 50	6 09	Grafton	10 56	5 00
8 55	6 14	Brumbaugh	10 51	4 55
8 59	6 18	Marklesburg	10 47	4 51
9 06	6 25	Entrikin	10 40	4 44
9 11	6 30	Beaver	10 35	4 39
9 16	6 35	Cove	10 30	4 34
9 27	6 46	Saxton	10 20	4 23
9 31	6 50	Clark	10 15	4 18
9 39	6 58	Riddlesburg	10 08	4 11
9 44	7 02	Hopewell	10 04	4 07
9 56	7 10	Cypher	9 56	3 59
10 07	7 19	Tatesville	9 46	3 50
10 17	7 27	Everett	9 38	3 43
10 20	7 30	Mt. Dallas	9 35	3 40
10 43	7 50	Bedford	9 15	3 20
11 35	8 35	Hyndman	8 28	2 30
12 05	9 05	Cumberland	8 00	2 00

Sunday train leaves Huntiugdon at 8.35 a. m. and returning 5.30 p. m.

SHOUP'S BRANCH.

SOUTH Expr's A M	STATIONS	NORTH Expr's P M
9 35	Saxton	4 00
9 50	Coalmont	3 45
	Crawford	
10 05	Dudley	3 30

CARL M. GAGE, General Manager.

Are You Thinking

Of getting married? If you are buy your wedding ring at Zerby's Jewelry Store, 516 Penn street, Huntingdon, Pa.

Stage - Route

—BETWEEN—

Cassville - and - Mapleton.

The undersigned having purchased the outfit of J. F. Park, will run his hack between Cassville and Mapleton on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays leaving Cassville at 7.00 o'clock A. M., and leaving Mapleton at one P. M. unless notified to wait for afternoon trains. The patronage of the public solicited.

I. W. BUMGARDNER.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. W. SWOPE

—JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—

All business entrusted with him will receive proper attention.

Office on Main street.

W. H. WOODS. JAMES S. WOODS, Notary Public

W. H. & J. S. WOODS,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

No. 327 Penn Street. HUNTINGDON, PA.

S. P. STUBBS,

—CARPET WEAVER.—

and dealer in all kinds of Carpet Chain and Materials.

Prompt attention to business and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF REAL ESTATE!

Estate of Julian Chilcote, deceased, (formerly Dell.)

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, the undersigned trustee appointed by said court will sell at public vendue on the premises in Union township on

Saturday, April 30, 1904,

at one o'clock in the afternoon, the following described real estate, to wit:

All that certain farm situated in Union township, county and state aforesaid, bounded on the north by lands of I. Newton Swope, east by lands of James Dell, south by lands of A. Decker, and west by lands of Ellsworth Dell; containing 53 acres and 55 perches, more or less, and having erected thereon a two story log dwelling house, a spring house and other outbuildings.

TERMS OF SALE: Twenty (20) per cent. of the purchase money to be paid in cash when property is knocked down, and balance upon confirmation of sale by the Court and delivery of deed, at which time possession will be given.

ISAAC DELL, Trustee.

W. C. WILSON, D. D. S.,

'Phone 102, Akers Building

503 Washington St., Huntingdon, Pa.

Careful attention given to every branch of the profession. Special attention to Crown and Bridge Work. For painless extraction, NITROUS OXIDE GAS or LOCAL ANÆSTHETICS administered.

Telephone connection 8-1-00-tf

KILL THE COUGH AND CURE THE LUNGS

WITH **Dr. King's New Discovery**

FOR CONSUMPTION, COUGHS and COLDS Price 50c & $1.00 Free Trial.

Surest and Quickest Cure for all THROAT and LUNG TROUBLES, or MONEY BACK.

THE "ITEM"

$1.00 per Year.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.
Schedule in Effect January 11, 1904

SOUTHWARD	No. 2 a.m.	No. 4 p.m.	No. 6 a.m.	No. 8 a.m.
Mount Union . . . LEAVE	9 05	3 50	11 15	. .
Augh. Mills	9 22	4 08	11 32	. .
Shirley	9 35	4 20	11 45	. .
Orbisonia	9 50	4 35	12 00	. .
	10 00	4 45	1 15	5 30
Pogue	10 12	4 57	1 27	5 40
Three Springs	10 23	5 12	1 45	5 50
Saltillo	10 30	5 25	1 55	5 58
Cole's	11 03	5 58	2 25	6 30
Rocky Ridge	11 08	6 03	2 30	6 35
Cook's	11 18	6 13	2 40	6 45
Robertsdale . . . ARRIVE	11 30	6 25	2 50	6 55
	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.

NORTHWARD	No. 1 A.M.	No. 3 P.M.	No. 5 A.M.	No. 7 P.M.
Robertsdale . . . LEAVE	6 05	12 45	8 20	4 30
Cook's	6 15	12 55	8 30	4 40
Rocky Ridge	6 25	1 03	8 38	4 48
Cole's	6 30	1 09	8 43	4 55
Saltillo	7 00	1 38	9 12	5 25
Three Springs	7 08	1 45	9 20	5 32
Pogue	7 20	1 57	†9 32	5 42
Orbisonia	7 38	2 15	9 50	5 55
	7 45	2 20	10 00	. .
Shirley	8 00	2 35	10 15	. .
Augh. Mills	8 10	2 45	†10 25	. .
Mount Union . . ARRIVE	8 30	3 05	10 45	. .
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

SOUTHWARD No. 12 p.m.	No. 10 a.m.	STATIONS	NORTHWARD No. 9 a.m.	No. 11 p.m
4 50	8 45	Lv . . Orbisonia . . Ar	9 45	5 45
4 58	8 52	. *Blacklog .	9 38	5 38
5 06	9 00	. *Cedar Rock .	9 30	5 30
5 09	9 03	.*Locke Valley.	9 27	5 27
5 15	9 10	Ar . Shade Gap . Lv	9 20	5 20
p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m

All trains run daily except Sunday.

The Company reserves the right to vary from the above Time-Table without notice.

Standard Time—75th Meridian, or Eastern time.

† Trains will not stop.

R. S. SEIBERT, General Manager.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested that the following inventories of the goods and chattels set apart to widows under the Act of the 14th day of April, 1851, have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, and will be confirmed nisi May 4, 1904, and if no exceptions be filed thereto the same will confirmed absolutely September 7, 1904.

1. ISENBERG. Inventory of the personal property of Joseph G. Isenberg, late of Huntingdon borough, deceased, as taken by his widow, Lucretia A. Isenberg.
2. STITT. Inventory of the personal property of A. Dorris Stitt, late of Dublin township, deceased, as taken by his widow, Mrs. A. D. Stitt.
3. DRAKE. Inventory of the personal property of Asher Drake, late of Clay township, deceased, as taken by his widow Susan J. Drake.
4. MUSSER. Inventory of the personal property of H. S. Musser, late of Brady township, deceased, as taken by his widow, Hannah Musser.
5. BUMGARDNER. Inventory of the personal property of Jacob Bumgardner, late of Union township, deceased, as taken by his widow, Martha Bumgardner.
6. FETTERHOOF. Inventory of the personal property of Daniel Fetterhoof, late of Spruce Creek township, deceased, as taken by his widow, Susan Fetterhoof.
7. ALLEN, Inventory of the personal property of Stewart Allen, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased, as taken by his widow, Margaret Allen.

Clerk's Office, April 5, 1904. E. E. ENYEART, Clerk Orphans' Court.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to all persons interested that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's office at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be confirmed nisi May 4, 1904, and absolutely May 11, 1904.

1. GROVE. Second account of W. T. Browning, one of the executors of David Grove, late of the borough of Orbisonia, deceased.
2. HAMPSON. First and final account of W. T. Bell, executor of the will of Mary A. Hampson, deceased.
3. LAPORTE. The account of W. L. Hicks, trustee of the life estate of J. Hunter LaPorte in the estate of Catharine LaPorte, late of Huntingdon county, deceased, for the use of the heirs of said Catharine LaPorte, deceased.
4. ALLEN. First and final account of F. O. Beaver, administrator of estate of Elizabeth Allen, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased.
5. ALLEN. First and final account of F. O. Beaver, administrator of the estate of Sarah Allen, late of the Borough of Huntingdon, deceased.
6. McCORMICK. First and final account of E. S. Woomer, administrator of Patrick McCormick, late of the borough of Dudley, deceased.
7. HENRY. Second account of K. A. Lovell, executor of the last will of Samuel E. Henry, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased.
8. HORTON. First and final account of Isaac C. Horton, executor of the last will of Edward Horton, late of Tod township, deceased.
9. FRENCH. Account of Mary E. French and W. H. Benson, administrators of Elijah French, late of Tod township, deceased.
10. LONG. Account of Sarah E. Long, administratrix, c. t. a., of the estate of John C. Long, late of Porter townsbip, deceased.
11. FOCHT. Second occount of H. H. Summers, executor of Sarah Focht, late of the borough of Marklesburg, deceased.
12. HOUCK. First account of W. H. Benson, trustee under the will of John W. Houck, late of Tod township, deceased.
13. MILLER. First and final account of A. Curtin Miller, administrator of estate of H. Snyder Miller, late of Henderson township, deceased, with distribution annexed.
14. ARNOLD. First and final account of Gustave Altman, executor of the will of John Carl Arnold, late of Porter township, deceased.
15. TURBETT. First and final account of J. R. Simpson, administrator of Mary A. Turbett, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased.
16. IRVIN. Account of Maria Irvin, administratrix of Samuel H. Irvin, late of Jackson township, deceased.
17. ANDERSON. Final account of The Columbia Avenue Trust Company, formerly The Columbia Avenue Savings Fund Safe Deposit Title and Trust Company, trustee of Mrs. Ellen A. Maguire, under the will of John P. Anderson, deceased.
18. SCOTT. First and final account of Margaret A. Powell, administratrix of Thomas Scott, late of Barree township, deceased.
19. BOLINGER. First and final account of Margaret Bolinger and S. L. Bolinger, administrators of William E. Bolinger, late of the borough of Orbisonia, deceased.
20. ROLAND. First and final account of Wilbert M. Roland, administrator of the estate of Adam Roland, late of Union township, deceased.
21. THOMAS. First and final account of Frank H. Harrison, executor of the last will of Caroline Thomas, late of the borough of Mount Union, deceased.
22. LOTZ. First and final account of Mary E. C. Lotz, K. A. Lovell and L. J. Myers, executors of the last will of John C. Lutz, late of the borough of Shirleysburg, deceased.
23. HUDSON. First and final account of T. E. McVitty and E. M. Greene, executors of the last will of Emma Hudson, late of Saltillo borough, deceased.
24. SUMMERS. Second and final account of M. L. Summers, administrator of Jacob Summers, late of Lincoln township, deceased.
25. COGLEY. First and final account of R. Bruce Cogley, executor of the last will of Isabella J. Cogley, deceased, with distribution annexed.

Register's Office, April 5, 1904. E. E. ENYEART, Register.

WANTED—3.000 Cords of Wood.

I will pay the following prices for wood delivered on wharf at Mapleton Depot, Pa., and Mill Creek, Pa.: Linn, poplar and cucumber, $6.50; hard woods—ash, elm, gum, birch, beech, maple, sugar, buttonwood, hickory, cherry (all together), $5.00; jack and yellow pine, $4 00; white pine, $4.00; hemlock, $3.75; chestnut and rock oak, gondola wood in rough, $2.20. All wood to be in good marketable condition and to be delivered during the year 1904. Prompt cash payments the 15th of each month for all wood shipped the previous month. B. F. BAKER.

William Reed & Sons

Your Spring Suit

Should be bought soon. The stock is full and complete and the styles are correct. If you buy now you will get most wear and satisfaction out of it. Our stock is very fine, embracing all the newest effects in prices ranging from the cheapest up to $25.00 each. If you want a fine suit or if we cannot fit you from stock we will order a suit for you and guarantee the fit. The fit, style and workmanship on our garments are their strong points. You must see this line before you buy.

Tan Covert Jackets

In the newest effects continue to come in and the stock is full of pretty styles, These are the height of style for spring and have had a large sale. Prices are $5.00, $6.00, $7,00, $8.00 and up.

Jackets at Half Price

These are all good styles and are real bargains of the highest order. Do not fail to see them.

Walking and Dress Skirts

This stock is showing all the newest styles. While our line includes garments of all prices, our strongest lines are the popular priced ones from $2.50 to $6.00. A fine line of silk skirts is being offered at greatly reduced prices.

The Carpet Store

Is full of business just now, but our carpet store is so well equipped and arranged that we can handle the business with great ease. Buying here is a pleasure and you see just what you are getting. The light is perfect. If you have friends coming unexpectedly and need a carpet in a hurry, come to this carpet store. We can sew, line and lay a carpet in three or four hours when necessity requires. We are offering exceptional advantages, not only in prices, which you cannot afford to overlook. We sew, line and lay free of cost all our better carpets and bear in mind the cost of this is not added to the cost of the carpet. Best Velvet carpets, $1.00 and up. Best Tapestry Brussels, 90c and $1.00 per yard. Mattings, 12½c to 60c per yard. All our mattings are shipped to us direct from Japan, freight prepaid, thus insuring minimum cost. We sew by hand free our all wool extra supers which are made by the Park Mills whose reputation is unquestioned. You cannot afford to overlook this department.

Wm. Reed & Sons,

Huntingdon, Pa.

G. W. Wright. L. M. Dell.

Wright & Dell.

While we do not change our advertisement nor quote prices each week, yet we are changing goods with the seasons, always keeping in line both in goods and prices as our constantly increasing trade will attest.

Our customers find that they can get what they want right here, and they find that our goods are right and our prices are right.

We thank you for your patronage and solicit a continuance of the same.

Very respectfully,

WRIGHT & DELL, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

August 10, 1903.

FOR WEDDINGS!

JEWELRY and SILVERWARE

of the Most Reliable Makes

Diamonds, Watches, Rings, Chains, Etc.

Tea Sets. Waiters. Toilet-Ware, Etc.

A full line of **"1847 Rogers Bros."** SPOONS, FORKS, Etc.

FINE WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRING

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

ZERBY'S Jewelry Store,

Huntingdon, Penna.

BE WISE AND ADVERTISE—IN THE ITEM.

FOUND!

100-pc. Dinner Sets

In different decorations

$7.00 to $15.00.

A lot of heavy Gold Band Cups, Saucers and Plates

At 10 Cents

An assortment of Toilet Sets, $1.50 to $5.00

Wood and Iron Wagons, Child's Doll Coaches, Carts and Chair Carts, Pillow Sham Holders; also a full line of Tin, Granite, Wooden and Willow ware, Crocks, 1 pt. to 1 gal. at

Yocum's Novelty

Near Postoffice,

Huntingdon, Penna.

Snbscribe for the ITEM, $1 a year.

FISHER'S

Mother's Bread

Only the best flour and materials are used, and it is

Absolutely Pure,

mixed (like all other bread) by the latest improved mixing machines, which guarantee perfect cleanliness, and baked by only skillful bakers in our modern bake shop. If you have not tried it, ask your grocer or stop our wagons which are on the streets all day.

We will also bake our usual line of Bread and Rolls which it has always been our aim to have pure, clean and wholesome.

As to cakes, would say they are made by skilled bakers, and only fresh country butter and eggs are used.

Ask for and eat Fisher's Mother's Bread.

Fisher's Penn Street Bakery, Huntingdon, Pa.

THE CONTRAST.

Thou has held to the coast
With the port safely near.
Be it so! Make no boast
Of thy prudence and fear!

My sails have been spread
O'er the stormiest seas;
So the Soul earned her bread,
What mattered Life's ease?

Thou hast served for the dross
I could but disdain;
But my profit in loss
Shall be part of thy gain.
—Harper's Weekly.

The Blow of Tancred.

When Thomas Dering-Mainwaring, aged 23, and fairly well off, went to Paris on a visit of leisure, he met so many Englishmen who called themselves Smith-Brown or Brown-Jones that he calmly cut out the hyphen and called himself Dering.

It was the family name anyhow, the Mainwaring tag having been tacked on with a golden hammer, and he did not feel and the worse for shortening his signature.

In Paris he foregathered with Guillaume Henri Francois Ste, Marie d'Auvergne, who had name enough for both of them.

Henri, as he preferred to be called, was a graduate of the Ecole Polytechnique, and, having money and a desire to be easy, had bought himself out of the army through one of those processes peculiar to the republic of Rochefort.

Together these youngsters explored the city from the Bois de Boulogne to the Bourse, from the Bourse to places more respectable and more virtuous.

Among other pleasures to which Henri with the superfluity of title inducted his Virginian friend was a salle d'armes.

The master of the place was a "wary, cool old sworder," who had served his time in Africa, in China and in vain endeavor to stem the onward rush of Uhlans from beyond the Rhine.

By the looks of him he might, too, have served some of his time in the galleys, but he knew his business, which was fencing, and he took an especial fancy to Dering.

"Ah!" he would say, smirking villainously and sending in a high thrust in carte that flickered past the ear like a snake's tongue, "it is you, monsieur, who have the true fencing form—not too tall, not too broad—and the eye and the wrist. After all that is it—the eye and the wrist. The riposte with single disengage! Touche! Bon! bon!"

Dering learned most of the finesses of a fine art, won first honor in a great "assault," fought a trifling duel or two, and took ship at Havre on a little trip to America. Henri was not there to bid him good-by, for the reason that his relatives from Marseilles had come to town, taken him away, and shut him up to meditate.

La Gascogne reached New York on the 25th of April, 1998, and Dering found the town wild with excitement. Congress had in effect declared war against Spain. He had known, of course, that such a thing was possible, but in his life as a boulevardier had paid little attention to it.

Now, however, he was in an atmosphere of grim earnest. The country had arisen like a slumbering giant and yawned and stretched its arms. The male Derings had always been fighters, and that was one of the reasons why the present representative of the line joined the first regiment which was sent out.

It is true that this regiment got no farther than Florida, but that was only because the fun was over too soon. It is true also that a part of it was sent to Havana when hostilities closed and Dering was among the lucky ones. There he did provost duty in a town which badly needed provosting for a few days, and then simmered down into flatness.

The life, however, suited him well enough. The restaurants were reasonably good, the nights were endurable, there was much of picturesqueness on view that he had little to do. In a few weeks this little became nothing at all. As a natural consequence he got into mischief.

Rosa Villareal, daughter of a Spanish merchant, walked round and round the plaza while the band played, was escorted only by her duenna, herself not more than 30 and still susceptible.

Private "Tom" Dering, walking round the plaza in an opposite direction, got several glances into coquettish eyes. There were other walks on the plazas, then an exchange of notes, then a deposit of small coin into the palm of the she-dragon, then blissful lovemaking.

This lasted a week. Going to the tryst Dering saw his loved one duennaed as usual. With the women, however, was a slender, pale man of 30, with a black Vandyke beard and heavily penciled eyebrows.

Being of the prompt school, Dering lifted his hat and asked the honor of escorting Senorita Villareal. This forced an introduction.

It appeared that the name of the newcomer was Carlos Guzman de Silvera, direct from Spain. In a little while Senor de Silvera took himself off, scowling. Then the trembling Rosa went on to say that he was a lover favored by her father, come out from Spain to hurry his wooing; that she feared she would be forced into marrying him; that she hated him, and that she loved "Don Tomaso" and "Don Tomaso" only.

At 9.30 that night, returning slowly to quarters and dreaming of settling in Havana with a lovely Spanish wife, Dering was confronted by the politeful Silvera, who asked permission to stroll with him. Granted.

"Your gloves, senor," the Spaniard said, pointedly, "are of the color of your hair, which is the color of your courage, which is yellow."

Next instant he staggered back with a broad red mark on his cheek, bowed and said:

"The senor will give satisfaction—when?"

"Now! Any time!"

A friend of Silvera's called in half an hour and was referred to Corporal Francis Hardy, also an Englishman. A meeting was arranged for at sunrise next morning at a spot five miles from the city, on the beach. Only the seconds and principals were to be present.

The affair was conducted, of course, with the utmost secrecy. Dering and his friend reached the spot just at daylight. They found it to be grassy, level and well suited to the purpose. Near it was a heavy clump of mimosas and other tropic growths.

Silvera and his second, Sebastian Escobedo, arrived within 10 minutes. The drivers of the cabs were ordered to stay a quarter-mile distant. The men bowed with punctiliousness and stripped to their shirt sleeves. The rapiers were measured and the principals placed facing each other.

Escobedo called:

"En garde!" and the dual began.

Dering found at once that he was engaged with a swordsman of the first class. The Spaniard was as active as a cat, had a wrist of steel, and there was a look in his black eyes which meant murder. His first act was to lunge, leap back and circle swiftly to the right, the intention being to bring the risen sun into his opponent's eyes.

Confident of his skill, Dering calmly faced toward the light, and sent his steel against Silvera's blade with a clash. Then the battle was on in earnest.

Lunge, parry and riposte, feint, guard and lunge followed incessantly. The clicking of the rapiers a dozen yards away would have sounded like the rattle of castanets. Neither man altered his position or gave back an inch.

Escobedo bowed to Hardy, smiled, and said:

"Plainly it is a battle a l'outrance."

Hardy, a young hand at such work, did not answer. His soul was in the fray.

Suddenly Dering stepped in a half foot, changed from carte to tierce, half-cut, disengaged, and lunged with the speed of light. Silvera parried, but insufficiently. A fleck of blood showed through the shirt above his ribs. Escobedo struck down the swords.

"It is nothing—nothing!" Silvera said, pantingly. "It is to the death, is it not?"

"To the death!" Dering said grimly.

Escobedo, shrugging his shoulders, stepped back, and once more the blades rasped along each other. Into the Englishman's eyes there came now lust of battle and the desire to slay.

He pressed his foeman steadily back. Around the slender form, with the spot red upon it, his blade "writhed and flickered like a flame." Twice it was within half an inch of the breastbone, twice it drew blood from the right arm, once it scarred the cheek.

Silvera was fast weakening. Drops of sweat hung upon his yellow forehead and ran down into his black eyebrows. His breath came in gasps; each successive lunge was slower, each party more wild. Dering smiled and lunged. Not until some kindly wife or friend presses down his lids in blindness will he be nearer death than at that moment.

The Spaniard dropped to both knees and thrust upward with all his force. It was "Tancred's blow," long barred in honorable dueling. There was a shivering, splintering ring, and his rapier fell in fragments, broken against the other man's hilt.

For a moment Dering hung poised, his before him. Then he said, "Faugh!" spat in disgust, and turned towrads Hardy.

Escobedo stepped forward, launched a string of vituperative Spanish and tweaked Silvera's beard. That gentleman, still on his knees, seemed glad to be alive.

At the moment there was a rustle in the undergrowth and Rosa Villareal came flying, love and fear in her dark eyes, her red lips pale. She passed Dering like a fawn and threw herself headlong upon the neck of the Spaniard.

"Would they murder him, my love, my darling!" she cried.

Then, jerking herself upright, she pointed a small, quiverous forefinger at Dering and hissed:

"Gringo, assassin, go!"

* * * * * * *

"Old man," Hardy asked, as the cab rolled toward the city, "where on earth did you learn that parry?"

Dering stared vacantly out of the window. Finally, after a very long pause, he said:

"I thing I'll get back to England."
—Illustrated Bits.

GROVE LOOKS LIKE A CAMP.

How the Orange Trees of Florida Are Protected from Frost.

Orange culture in Florida has received a severe shock by the recent frosts that have killed the buds and dissipated the hope of gathing a profitable harvest during the coming summer. The growers have taken to giving their trees as much attention as is showered upon any invalid that visits that state in search of health. There are several ways of protecting, the fruit trees, but to the northerner the most novel is that of individual tent coverings for them.

Many of the tents are similar in shape to those used for military purposes and large enough to hold a dozen soldiers comfortably. Where they are made entirely of canvas they are attached to a wooden pole driven into the ground and firmly bedded:

From the top of the pole extends a cross-piece which supports the top of the canvas when the tent is in use. Below the crosspiece is fastened a wooden hoop large enough to completely encircle the tree. When there is no danger of a frost, the canvas is folded against the supporting post and tied so loosely that it can be unfastened by a mere pull of the hand. When the engineer of the railroad train passing through the orange country of Florida blows a prolonged blast with the whistle of the locomotive you can see men, women and children hastening toward the orange groves as the people in a country town run to put out a fire.

The whistle is a signal to them that a cold wave is coming, and unless they take steps to fight it, a few hours may mean the loss of a year's work and perhaps ruin. This is why everybody who can help, from a grandfather down to the youngster of 10, starts for the orange orchard.

The canvas fastenings are untied, the cloth pulled around the hoop and over the top by a jerk of the cord attached. Then the ends of the canvas are fastened securely. Only one person is required to cover a single tree, unless it is unusually large. The work of drawing the tent requires only a few seconds, but where there are 3000 or 4000 trees in a grove, time is indeed precious. Only a few hours may elapse before a frost comes, and it is often necessary to work far into the night with the aid of lanterns.—Baltitimore Sun.

The Art of Managing a Motor Car.

Although an academy has been established in London for teaching the art of managing a motor-car, very few women, so far, seem anxious to avail themselves of the opportunity of becoming certified chauffeuses, if such a word may be used. Men, on the contrary, applied at once for enrolment by the score, while only five or six ladies came forward for instruction. Those who have done so, however, showed surprising quickness in grasping the technical details of an automobile's mechanism. Of course, it is doubtful whether English women possess the nerve requisite for steering a car under such difficult conditions as are entailed by crowded roads, sharp turns, or steep hills. It would seem, however, as if these hindrances to easy driving have little or no terror for the phlegmatic Germans, since the cablegrams of a few days ago told us that in Berlin no fewer than three ladies have already obtained certificates as fully qualified motorists—no small attainment this for a country of such conservative views.

Animals Become Insane.

Insanity in the human subject is supposed by some to have no analogue in the lower animals. Yet many cases, according to Dr. Sneilson, will lead to the permanent loss of self-control. Cattle driven from the country through a crowded town will often work themselves into a frenzy. Horses have gone mad on the battlefield. At Balaklava an Arabian horse turned on his attendant, threw him down and, kneeling on him, attacked him like an infuriated dog. An instance is related of a docile horse suddenly going mad on a hot day. Everything that came in its way it seized in its teeth and shook as a terrier does a rat. A scientist of authority even goes so far as to prove by what appears to be incontestable evidence that cats, dogs and monkeys have been observed to have delusions very similar to those of insane people.—London Globe.

The Jesuits are to be permitted to settle again in Germany, after an exclusion of thirty-two years.

HANG CAR-BARN BANDITS

Execution in Chicago of Men Guilty of Eight Murders.

Niedermeier, Marx and Van Dine Pay Death Penalty on the Scaffold in the Order Named—Their Crimes.

Chicago, Ill.—As the culmination of a series of crimes without parallel in the history of Chicago, the three car barn bandits—Gustav Marx, Peter Niedermeier and Harvey Van Dine—were hanged in the County Jail shortly before noon. Niedermeier remained an atheist to the last, while the other two, who had joined the Catholic faith, were attended by priests.

The first to pay the penalty was Niedermeier, crack shot and leader of the "automatic trio." Still weak from his attempt at suicide by stabbing himself with a pencil and swallowing match heads and too surly and disobedient to make the attempt to walk, he was carried to the scaffold in a hospital cart and placed in a chair until the bonds and the noose were adjusted. He was not asked if he would speak. The guards stood about him, and Jailer Whitman placed the white shroud over him, adjusted the noose about his neck and then placed the white hood over his face. The jailer then stepped back and gave the signal. The drop fell successfully at 10.36 o'clock. The shroud fell apart as his body shot downward, and to those in the room was revealed the last struggle of the desperate Niedermeier.

Gustav Marx went next, being accompanied to the gallows by two priests. Harvey Van Dine was hanged last, as his attorneys were making a last effort for a stay of execution.

The specific offense for which the three men were hanged was the murder of Frank Stewart, a clerk in the Chicago City Railway car barns, during a robbery there on the morning of August 30, 1903. Marx was arrested in Chicago, after a fight in which he killed Detective Quinn. He implicated the other two, and involved Roeski, since sent to the penitentiary for life. Van Dine, Niedermeier and Roeski were caught over the State line in Indiana, after a fight with fifty policemen from Chicago, and a posse of farmers, during which Detective Driscoll was fatally shot, Detective Zimmer seriously wounded, and the brakeman of a freight train, stolen by the bandits, killed. Van Dine and Niedermeier were wounded slightly. Others persons known to have been murdered by the bandits are Otto Bander, Benjamin C. La Gross and Adolph Johnson, killed in saloon robberies in this city, and J. B. Johnson, a motorman, killed in the car barn robbery.

WIFE MURDERER SHOT.

Frank Rose Executed by Bullets From Prison Guards' Rifles.

Salt Lake, Utah.—Frank Rose, the wife murderer, was shot to death in the yard of the State Penitentiary here at 10.09 o'clock a. m. Death was instantaneous, four bullets lodging in or close to his heart.

Rose was strapped to the same little wooden chair in which Peter Mortensen met his fate a few months ago. Five prison guards, concealed behind a heavy blue curtain in the doorway of a blacksmith shop across the area, formed the executing squad. One of the rifles held a blank cartridge.

Rose went to his death chair with the same coolness that had marked his conduct since he surrendered to the police.

JIM HOWARD LOSES APPEAL.

Life Sentence For Goebel Murderer Affirmed For the Third Time.

Louisville, Ky.—For the third time the Court of Appeals has passed upon the case of James Howard, who was convicted of the murder of William Goebel. The last verdict is an affirmation of the life sentence of the lower court. The seven judges are agreed upon the main points in the opinion by Judge Settle, but the two Republican judges dissent from the admission of the testimony of Jones and Cecil, two members of the alleged mountain army which invaded Frankfort just before the murder.

Howard, who, with Caleb Powers, is in the Louisville jail, received the verdict with his usual stoicism. He said that his lawyers had a plan to get the case before the Supreme Court of the United States, and he hoped to be able to raise money enough to carry it there. He still insists that he has been persecuted.

The present term of the Court of Appeals will also pass upon the third appeal of former Secretary of State Caleb Powers, who also is in the Louisville jail and who was sentenced to death.

Russian Revolutionist Free.

Ludmila Remianikoff, one of the members of "the fighting organization of the Russian revolutionists," has been released from custody. He was tried with Dr. Guershovnia, Aaron Vibenfield, Michael Melnikoff and Faen Grigorieff April 18, on the charge of complicity in the Terrorist plot which resulted in the assassination of several important officials, including M. Sipiaguine, the Minister of the Interior, who was killed in 1902.

Arrested for Wife Murder.

Joseph Farina, alias Joseph Thompson, who is wanted in New York for the murder of his wife, was arrested in Philadelphia Pa

STATE NEWS BUDGET.

Burned His Secret From Him.

Five masked men applied lighted matches to the bare feet of Reuben Stout to compel him to reveal the hiding place of his store of money. Stout is a section foreman on the Reading Railway and lives in a lonely spot near Ringtown station on the Catawissa branch north of Shenandoah. The robbers were waiting for Mr. and Mrs. Stout when they returned from church, and they forced the foreman to open the door for them. "Now, then," said the leader, "where's your money? Come, be quick." "Find it if you want it," said Stout, defiantly. The bandits set upon him and bound him hand and foot. His wife screamed and tried to help him, but one of the fellows held her arms. They might have fired off shot guns without attracting any attention, so isolated is their little house. "We'll see if you are cut out for a martyr," said the bandit leader. He took off Stout's shoes and stockings, struck a match and held it to the soles of Stout's feet. Stout swore, but kept his nerve. Match after match was applied, and not until Mrs. Stout, sickened by the smell of burning flesh, fainted, did the doughty foreman give up his secret. The money amounted to just $6.12. The robbers found also two gold watches. They bound Mrs. Stout before leaving the house.

His Wedding on Crutches.

With a face across which sensations of pain and pleasure alternately chased each other, Thomas B. Reed, a wealthy contractor, of Altoona, who has to walk on crutches, hobbled to the altar of the Holy Lutheran Church to claim his bride, Miss Lillian Ely. The accident that disabled the bridegroom had occurred a short time before he was about to leave home for Chester, when a huge bar fell upon his foot and ankle. He nursed his badly wounded foot all that day, and entered the church supported by crutches. "I'll be married in church to-night," he said to a caller in the afternoon, "if I drop at the door as I come out." Just before the bridal party started for the church, word was received that James Clarke, the best man, had pneumonia. The bridegroom was dazed for a moment, but he sent word to Harry Nessenthaler, one of the ushers, to officiate as best man, and the journey to the church was begun. There was a great throng at the church, where the ceremony was performed by Rev. I. Chantry Hoffman, the pastor, and a reception followed at the home of the bride. Mr. and Mrs. Reed later left for Pittsburg.

Builds Fire on Man's Spine.

The trial of the damage suit of Edward J. Quigley, of Oil City, against the Pennsylvania Railway Company was held at Butler. Among those giving testimony for Quigley were Dr. Brush, of New York; Dr. Keene, of Brooklyn; Dr. Buchanan, instructor in the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, and Dr. Smith, of Philadelphia, formerly of Oil City. All the doctors stated Quigley was suffering from posterior displacement of a vertebrae in the spinal column about the middle of the back and from nervousness, loss of sensation and of control of legs resulting therefrom. Dr. Brush had a fire lighted along Quigley's spine and back, which burned the hair and skin, but Quigley did not feel it. The witness chair was the centre of a gruesome collection of skeletons and strait jackets.

Wife's Wrongs Avenged.

Swift and mysterious vengeance overtook James Cassel, a miner of Swoyerville, who gave his wife a beating and then turned her and the children out of the house late one night. Mrs. Cassel and her little ones found shelter at a neighbor's. The following morning she learned that her husband had been murdered during the night. An investigation at the scene of the murder indicates that late at night some one called Cassel to his kitchen door and struck him in the head with an axe. The blow did not cause death, and a desperate fight ensued in the kitchen. Finally the axe descended a second time on Cassel's head, braining him.

Powder Explosion in Mine.

Guinani Bellimo, a foreign laborer in the Nixon Mine of the Pittsburg Coal Company, at Heidelberg, near Carnegie, is supposed to have dropped a light, which exploded a charge of powder in the mine. He paid the penalty with his life, and nine other miners, all foreigners, were injured. Fifteen others in the mine escaped unhurt. The accident was thought at first to have been due to gas in the mine, but the absence of afterdamp caused an investigation, which resulted in the discovery of the dead body of Bellimo, and the evidences of the powder explosion.

Engine Razes a Big Mill.

The Glen Rolling Mill, at Allentown, the oldest in the Lehigh Valley, was torn down recently in a novel manner. Chains were fastened around the pillars and posts supporting the roof of the building, which was 200 feet square, and attached to a locomotive on the Lehigh Valley Railroad. At a signal the locomotive yanked the pillars and posts from under the roof, and the entire structure came down with a crash.

Maniac Mother's Sacrifice.

While suffering from temporary insanity, due, it is said, to religious emotion, Mrs. Luke Gough, of Oil City, attempted to kill her children. When the eldest, aged seven years, broke away from her, she seized the youngest, only eight months old, and cut off its right hand at the wrist with a carving knife. She said God had commanded her to kill the family.

A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

A DISCOURSE ENTITLED "ULTIMATE AMERICA."

A Patriotic Address by the Rev. J. Alexander Jenkins, Pastor of Immanuel Congregational Church—This Country the Spiritual Teacher of the Nations.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—In Temple Israel the Rev. J. Alexander Jenkins, pastor of Immanuel Congregational Church, delivered an address to a large audience on "Ultimate America, the Spiritual Teacher of the Nations." He said among other things:

It is a commonplace of the newer thinking that the evolutionary process culminates in the soul of man, the whole mighty movement being satisfactorily explained, according to the thinking of the theistic evolutionist, when matter endowed with life and perfected through countless generations, has at last given to the mind of the human being the instrument for the elementary exercises of its endless life. The struggles of the ages are justified in the soul. The student of history is perplexed as he hears the groanings and witnesses the travailings of the nations through the centuries, and his natural and legitimate query, as he beholds the rise and fall of nations, is, Where lies the goal of the peoples and what justifies the toils and agonies of the race? The answer to this inevitable question is this: Almighty God is leading the nations toward the goal of the highest life, and the struggles of the ages find justification in the birth of the world-soul. And if the fact that God breathed into man's nostrils the breath of life, so that he became a living soul is sufficient recompense for the bloody brute battles of the world's gray dawn, the thought that He will breathe a soul into the nations should likewise be deemed ample compensation for the gropings and grapplings of the aspirants for national permanency and supremacy.

The American colonists were not the first men to fight for independence, but the motives that produced the Declaration of Independence made their fight epoch marking as no other fight had ever been. Other nations had given up slavery, but no nation was ever before called upon to furnish so awful a proof of sincerity of motive in striking the shackles from the limbs of the enslaved. Other nations have had to deal with the problem of undesirable aliens, but no nation ever felt as feels America the imperativeness of a course of action based upon righteousness and justice. Other nations have seized the territory of the weak and helpless, but none has felt such deep, unselfish solicitude for a dependent people as has characterized our country in her dealings with a primitive people committed to her care as the outcome of her intervention in the interests of humanity. Other nations have had to effect adjustments between employer and employe, but no nation has ever been called upon to effect such an adjustment when the conditions presented revealed so clearly the fact that a great principle of universal importance is involved. The settlement of the "labor problem" in democratic America means the setlement for the world, for here the employer of the highest type meets the worker of the highest type, and the final result will be in keeping with the character of the contestants.

So we are learning the lesson of deliberateness; and one of the most promising signs of the times is the tendency to deal with great questions cautiously and calmly. The result of this course will be that what the new America settles will stay settled. She will settle, and that for all time, the question of the rights of inferior peoples, the question as to the character of the education most to be desired, the question of the relation of employer to employed. America is to-day solving the accumulated problems of the ages. And God is willing that she should have time to complete her task.

In view of what has been said, it will strike us as a fact of solemn import that our country is preparing for her yet larger service through the slow, constant development of her religious consciousness. The existence and growth of this consciousness the superficial observer of our life and institutions might feel inclined to deny. Nevertheless, we are convinced that this most necessary condition for present and future leadership exists.

Where shall we seek for this religious consciousness? Shall we look for it in the institutions set apart as avowedly religious? No man has the right to scoff at organized religion. Our schools, our churches, our synagogues are, on the whole, true to their mission. But the truly effective religious consciousness must be found in other places as well—in the editorial sanctum, in the political gathering, in the mart and the busy street. Let us find this consciousness in these places, no matter what its form, and we shall have as good a guarantee of the divine favor as though we had gazed upon overflowing houses of worship and listened to the eloquence of the elect. The religious spirit which makes for American pre-eminence may be discerned in many phases of the national life, but it is strikingly evident in the new press, the new politics and the new social ideal. There are many, doubtless, who would not concede that the press of the country furnishes an evidence of growing national righteousness, but the fact remains, that in the newspapers of our land there is a distinct trend toward righteousness and godliness.

The truthfulness and force of our present contention will seem to many hard to reconcile with the well-known fact that in the United States the avowedly religious journals are steadily losing ground. But even this fact, rightly interpreted, is not an evidence of national decay. The religious papers of to-day have a choice between degeneration and evolution. The signs of degeneration are stubborn adherence to denominational shibboleths, fierce championship of exhausted dogmas and growing impatience with progressive interpretation of truth. The signs of evolution are the throwing overboard of useless issues, and the adoption of the leading features of the great "secular" papers. The great religious papers of the country to-day are such in name only. Were the contents of one of these papers rearranged and printed in newspaper form it would pass as a newspaper, minus the newspaper's up-to-date freshness. In the secular press, on the other hand, there is steady progress and increasing vitality. The moral tone of the American people is reflected in the new journalism, and the fact that the citizens of the republic desire righteousness is patent to all who seek the underlying motives of journalistic enterprise of the highest type. And this fact is most significant when we remember that these great agencies of publicity, free discussion and education have a direct bearing upon the shaping of the ideals of the inflowing millions of our population. The spirit of the American journalism is communicated to the Americanized representatives of these foreign peoples, and they in turn give it to their dependent fellows through the columns of their publications. We have no right to assume that papers published in foreign tongues stand for Old World anarchy; we should, the rather, heartily concede the fact that these journals, printed in Italian, German, Hebrew, Welsh and other languages, constitute a great missionary agency for doing foundation work in Americanism and altruism. Indeed, the very fact that our citizens in the making eagerly grasp these informing agencies is a prophecy of great things to come. We have here no isolated, lethargic, self-satisfied aggregation of human beings, but we have millions of men who are being inspired by the air of a free country and by her institutions. The newspapers in the hands of these men are as banners waving encouragement to faraway nations lying in darkness and distress.

When we come to speak of the new American politics we invite the ridicule of those who see in American politics at its best only a crude "shirt-sleeve diplomacy," and at its worst a contemptible system of loot and graft. And the self-satisfied critics of our political life ignore their own inconsistency in that they expect a government which they take pains to tell us is "only an experiment" to run with the smoothness of an old governmental machine. The man who is content to live in a primitive cabin, subject to the limitations of a semi-barbaric life, may have tranquility and peace of a certain kind, but he should be the last person to scoff at the man who is battling against heavy odds for better and more adequate accommodations. As a nation we are building the better house. We have found that it costs labor and blood to secure the site for our edifice, that our material, cut from the forests of the Old World, is rough and unseasoned; that sometimes our workers fail to enter unselfishly into the spirit of the enterprise. We at times discover, too, that we have not followed correctly the plan of the great architect, and then it becomes necessary for us to humble ourselves by tearing down part of the structure. But, after all, the building grows, and its proportions already begin to challenge the admiration of the world. The critic, as he sits at the cabin door of monarchy or aristocracy, begins with vague alarm to contast the cracked and crumbling walls and the leaking thatch of his abode with the rising mansion in the distance.

The nation's social ideal makes inexorable demands upon every citizen of the republic. The world of to-day marvels at the matchless benefactions of our men of wealth, and the nations are asking why it is that this unprecedented philanthropy is so peculiarly American. It is due to the imperative claims of our social ideal. Public sentiment demands, and men of wealth recognize the demand as just, that private wealth should be spent for the good of the nation and for the good of the race. The educator feels the same pressure. He hears the voice of the people summoning him to a free search for truth. The true labor leader recognizes the same stern call to service; so he becomes a mediator, an arbitrator between two great forces. The old story in the good Book tells us that a Babel a mighty calamity befell the race—that there the speech of mankind became confused. In this land of ours Babel is reversed. The nations are here assembled to build the greater tower of truth, and the confusion of the Babel tongues gives place little by little to a new language, the language of love, spoken by the toiling millions, so that in a sweeter, grander sense than ever before it is to be true that the whole earth shall be "of one language and of one speech."

Thales of old, with so shadowy a conception of God that we know not whether to classify him as atheist or as theist, yet strangely conceived of deity as creating the great world temple and so possessing it as to reveal in its every part the presence of the Creator. The world of our time may seem strangely indifferent to that presence of God which the seers of the race feel to be the most tremendous fact of life. But the world will not remain forever content with mere things. The time is to come when the nations must feel the Divine Presence. When that time comes the cry of the peoples will be, "Wherewith shall we come before the Lord?" God grant that in that solemn day of the world's supreme need it may be granted unto us as the teacher of the nations to shout the great reply: "He hath showed you, O nations, what is good; and what doth the Lord require of you but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with your God."

Two New Elements.

There are two elements in every successful man's life, says an exchange, the human and the divine. It takes a great variety of experience to make us complete and fitted to do the greatest good. It is a good thing for a person early in life to learn to consult the divine will and find from God. Yet God's leadings upward would have been of no avail had David not been prepared to use them. David is an illustration of the benefit of being trained to work. His home training was in at atmosphere of piety and intelligence, and his daily duties with the sheep was a training in business, courage and government. David is a striking example of faithfulness in lesser things. Life is full of tests of character, and the wise person derives good from every source. He makes everything contribute to the building up of his character and his work.

Always at Our Side.

Mrs. Lucy Rider Meyer, the well-known deaconess and writer, says:

"A busy woman entered her own room as twilight shades were falling—went directly to her desk, turned on the gas, and began to write. Page after page she wrote. The solitude became oppressive. She wheeled her chair around and with a shock of joyful surprise looked squarely into the face of her dearest friend, lying on the lounge at her side. "Why, I didn't know you were here!" she cried. "Why didn't you speak to me?" "Because you were so busy. You didn't speak to me." So with Jesus—here all the time. The room is full of Him, always ready to greet us with a smile—but we are so busy. But when the solitude grows oppressive we suddenly turn, and lo, He is at our side. We speak to Him and He speaks to us, and the soul's deepest yearnings are satisfied."

Men Wanted.

There is nothing we are so much in need of in our city and country as holy men. When we think of the "epidemic of crime" that alarms us, the social depravity that disgusts us, the commercial dishonesty that startles us, we wonder if with our opulence in material resources and our spread of educational advantages, we are growing men, true men, as we ought.—Rev. John Thompson, Methodist, Chicago, Ill.

Be at Your Best Always.

God's will comes to thee and me in daily circumstances, in little things equally as in great. Meet them bravely. Be at your best always, though the occasion be one of the very least. Dignify the smallest summons by the greatness of your response.—F. B. Meyer.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR MAY 1.

Subject: Prayer and Promise, Luke xi., 1-13—Golden Text, Luke xi., 9—Memory Verses, 11-13 — Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

I. Christ teaching His disciples to pray (vs. 1-4). 1. "Was praying." It was the habit of Christ to pray. Many instances are referred to in the gospels besides the general statement in Heb. 5: 7. "When He ceased." Perhaps He was praying such a powerful prayer as to arouse the feeling that they knew not how to pray, and needed to be taught. "Teach us to pray." They knew that prayer was important, and they had a desire for ability to pray aright. "As John also taught." Each new dispensation may not only have its new unfolding of truths, but its new revelations may open new modes of access, and new topics of prayer and modes of worship. A different prayer was offered in the Mosaic ritual from the patriarchal form. John opened up a new scope of prayer; and this new dispensation requires of Jesus to set the range of prayer in accordance with the new range of truth, and the new position of man with God.

2. "Say." The beauty and value of the lessons in the Lord's prayer arise from: 1. The tone of holy confidence; it teaches us to approach God as our Father (Rom. 8: 15), in love as well as holy fear. 2. Its absolute unselfishness; it is offered for all the brotherhood of man. 3. Its entire spirituality; of its seven petitions, one only is for any earthly boon, and that only for the simplest. 4. Its brevity and absence of all vain repetitions (Eccl. 5: 2). 5. Its simplicity, which requires not learning, but only holiness and sincerity for its universal comprehension. For these reasons the Fathers called it the "epitome of the gospel" and "the pearl of prayers." "Our Father." An expression of love and condescension. Here are two grand ideas: 1. That tender and respectful love which we should feel for God, such as that which children feel for their fathers. 2. That strong confidence in God's love to us, such as fathers have for their children. This relation dictates to us reverence for His person, zeal for His honor, obedience to His will, submission to His dispensations and chastisements, and resemblance to His nature. "Which art in heaven." In the former clause we express His nearness to us, in this His distance from us. In this we contrast Him with the fathers we have here below, and so raise our souls to that "heaven" where He dwells, and that majesty and glory which are there, as in their proper home.

3. "Give us." The good things of this life are the gifts of God. This teaches us our dependence upon Him, and is a lesson of contentment, frugality and patient labor, moderation, benevolence and faith. "Day by day." In the order in which our needs are felt. "Our daily bread." Life's most common necessity. Strength to gain it, skill to earn it, power to eat it—all are from God. From Him the soil, the seed, the sun, the harvest. This includes a prayer for the instruction of God's word, which is often compared to food (Job 23: 12; 1 Tim. 4: 6), and for the assistance and support of His grace, for strength to do His will, for that bread which endureth unto everlasting life.

4. "Forgive us our sins." Sin is here represented as a debt. Man has nothing to pay; if his debts are not forgiven they must stand charged against him forever. Sin is an old debt, a just debt, a great and growing debt. "We also forgive." Else how could we entreat Thee for pardon? "Not into temptation." As the prayer for daily bread raises us above care for to-day, and the prayer for the forgiveness of sins is meant to quiet us concerning the past, so is the prayer against temptation a weapon for the uncertain future, that we may not fall again under the might of evil. "Deliver us from evil." From all the wicked fascination and miserable results of sin.

II. The parable of the importunate borrower (vs. 5-8). 5. "He said." Although idle repetitions in prayer are forbidden, yet persistency and importunity in prayer, wrestling with God and not letting Him go until He has blessed us, are here distinctly taught. See Luke 18: 1-8. "Midnight." In those hot countries it is common, where it can be done safely, to travel in the night. "Lend me." It was usual with the Jews to borrow bread from one another; and certain rules are laid down when and upon what condition this is to be done. 6. "Friend; is come." Benighted, belated, and who has lost his way. A strong reason why he should have prompt relief.

7. "Trouble me not." The trouble made him insensible both of the urgency of the case and the claims of friendship. "In bed." We learn from travelers that it is usual in the East for a whole family to sleep in the same room, each laying his mattress on the floor. "I cannot." Without exertion, which was equal to "I will not." 8. "His importunity." Literally, his shamelessness; that is, his unblushing persistence. His perseverance in asking and stating his own inability to supply a friend. "As many." His reluctance once overcome, all the claims of friendship and necessity are felt to the full.

III. The disciples used to persistency in prayer (vs. 9-13). 9. "I say unto you." We have it from Christ's own mouth, who knows His Father's mind, and in whom all promises are yea and amen. "Ask, seek, knock." This verse contains very important directions. In everything, by prayer and supplication, we are to make our requests known unto God; then we are to "seek," continue to ask and knock at the door of His mercy. Our approaches to God should be with earnestness and in sincerity. These three words include the ideas of want and loss. We are destitute of all spiritual good, and have lost God, and are in danger of losing eternal life; be in earnest; be importunate; ask with confidence and humility; seek with care and application; knock loudly and long. 10. "Every one receiveth, etc." Christ binds Himself to hear and answer. No soul can pray in vain that prays as God has directed. But our asking must be in harmony with the will of God, and in faith (James 4: 2, 3).

11, 12. "If a son shall ask, etc." From that which the friend will do, the discourse of the Saviour rises even to that which one could expect of a "father;" and from that which an imperfect earthly father does even to that which the perfect Father in heaven bestows. The stone represents to us useless gifts, the serpent and the scorpion things which are really harmful. If human fathers would not give either one or the other to their children, then it is impossible that our father in heaven will mock the prayers of His children who call upon Him. 13. "Being evil." Sinful people are ready and anxious to give good gifts to their children. From natural affection they are ready to provide everything necessary to their support and comfort.

In the production of lumber California now holds second place among the States.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Jimmy Bannon, late of Columbus, has signed with Newark.

Flick is batting in his old Philadelphia form for the Clevelands.

Jack Taylor is pitching better ball than ever for the St. Louis Nationals.

That wonderful pair of youngsters, Parent and Ferris, are faster than ever this season.

St. Louis appears to have picked up a jewel in "Spike" Shannon, the outfielder secured from St. Paul.

Comiskey says that he feels sure his reconstructed Chicago Americans will prove the surprise of the season.

Ned Hanlon says that young players overdo themselves in the spring, being anxious to make too good a start.

The great Hans Wagner has not rounded out to his game at all this spring, says a Pittsburg correspondent.

Billy Lauder, the retired New York National third baseman, is finding time from his law studies to coach the Columbia base ball team.

The Detroit Club has taken out a $5000 insurance policy on each one of its players, to guard against loss by railroad or other accidents.

Frank Selee has a great pitching staff, all of his men having made good. Chicago will have a great chance at the National League leaders.

The New Yorks claim that George Browne is the fastest sprinter in the National League, and are willing to match his against any comer for a purse.

Although Hans Wagner is regarded by many as the greatest ball player in America he admits that he has not seen a dozen games of ball in his life as a spectator.

Devlin, the new third baseman of the New York Nationals, is six feet tall, but is an excellent base runner. He led the Eastern League in this department of the game last year.

LABOR WORLD.

Lynn, Mass., shoemakers will probably go on strike.

The miners of the Central Pennsylvania field will accept a reduction of wages without the expected opposition.

Wages of women workers in Canada have increased in recent years from twenty-five to fifty per cent. more than men.

Membership in the Journeymen Blacksmiths' organization has increased an average of over 2000 per month in the last year.

Minnesota's manufacturing enterprises employed during 1903, 94,189 men and 11,998 women, 548 boys and 143 girls under sixteen years of age.

Thirty-three shoe manufacturers of Lynn, Mass., who employ turn workmen, have locked out the 500 men in this department and the trouble may grow.

'Longshoremen's Union of Tacoma, Wash., has declared a strike against the United States Government. The trouble arises over a question of wages.

At a recent meeting of the Ship Liners' Union at Montreal, Can., it was unanimously decided to affiliate with the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

At Spokane, Wash., the plumbers' strike, which has been on for several months, is in danger of collapsing, and it is probale that the union may be disbanded.

Weekly wages in the textile trade in England average from $6.50 to $9 a week; in France, $3 and $3.50; English hours are fifty-four to fifty-six; French, over sixty.

The age at death of the workingmen in East London is about twenty-nine, whereas in the well-to-do districts of West London the average age is about fifty-five.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

No appreciable damage has been done to the peach crop in Georgia by the cold wave.

The farmers' trust, with $50,000,000 authorized capital, has been incorporated in South Dakota.

Postmaster General Payne started north from Galveston, Tex., on the revenue cutter Onondaga.

Coal operators and miners in the Iowa fields signed an agreement, a small wage reduction being made.

Despondent because of ill-health and poor business, John J. Kennelly, a cafe proprietor, killed himself in Chicago, Ill.

A fine of $3000 was imposed on R. Friedlander & Co., of Chicago, Ill., for falsely valuing imports so as to reduce the duties.

The Indian budget shows a surplus of $15,347,745 for the year, or $1,655,000 more than was estimated a few weeks before the year came to a close.

Whisky drinking is given as one of the causes of typhoid fever by Dr. George W. Webster, president of the Illinois State Board of Health.

Under the name of the Mechanics' National Bank, the Leather Manufacturers' and Mechanics' National Banks were consolidated in New York.

Three indictments charging grand larceny were returned at St. Louis, Mo., against John J. Manton, clerk of the Court of Criminal Correction.

The production of metallic minerals in the Dominion of Canada during 1903, amounted in value to $33,707,400, and that of non-metallic minerals, including clay products and building materials, to $34,000,000.

The French Government has just purchased for the National Gallery of the Luxembourg two pictures by American artists, Edwin Lord Weeks, of Boston, and Walter Gay, of New York.

THE MARKETS

Wholesale Prices Quoted in New York

MILK.			
The Milk Exchange price for standard quality is 2¾c. per quart.			
BUTTER.			
Creamery—Western, extra.$	—	@$	22
Firsts	19	@	21½
Seconds	16	@	18
State dairy tubs, firsts	18	@	20
Imitation creamery	14	@	17
Factory, thirds to firsts	12	@	14
CHEESE.			
State—Full cream, fancy	11	@	11½
Small	11	@	11½
Part skims, good to prime	5	@	6
Part skims, common	—	@	2½
Full skims	1½	@	2
EGGS.			
Jersey—Fancy	18½	@	20
State and Penn	18½	@	20
Western—Choice	18	@	18½
Southern—Choice	17	@	17½
Duck eggs	18	@	25
Goose eggs	—	@	35
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, choice	2 90	@	2 95
Medium, choice	2 02½	@	2 05
Pea, choice	1 92½	@	1 95
Red kidney, choice	3 00	@	3 05
White kidney	—	@	3 00
Yellow eye	2 60	@	2 65
Black turtle soup	—	@	2 80
Lima, Cal	2 37½	@	2 40
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples—King, per bbl	2 50	@	3 25
Baldwin, per bbl	2 50	@	3 00
Northern Spy, per bbl	2 50	@	4 00
Roxbury, per bbl	2 25	@	2 50
Greening, per bbl	2 50	@	3 00
Cranberries, C. Cod, per bbl	7 00	@	8 00
Jersey, per bbl	5 00	@	5 50
Strawberries, per qt	16	@	27
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, per lb	—	@	13½
Chickens, per lb	—	@	12½
Roosters, per lb	—	@	8½
Turkeys, per lb	—	@	13
Ducks, per pair	40	@	90
Geese, per pair	90	@	1 25
Pigeons, per pair	—	@	25
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, per lb	12	@	16
Fowls, Western, per lb	12½	@	13½
Chickens, Western, per lb	12	@	13
Broilers, Phila., per lb	25	@	40
Squabs, per dozen	1 75	@	3 25
HOPS.			
State, 1903, choice, per lb	34	@	35
Good to prime, per lb	31	@	33
Common to fair	27	@	29
Pacific Coast, 1903, choice	30	@	31
Good to prime, per lb	28	@	29
Common to fair	25	@	27
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay, prime, per 100 lb	92½	@	95
No. 1, per 100 lb	—	@	90
No. 2, per 100 lb	80	@	85
Clover mixed, per 100 lb	70	@	75
Straw, long rye	1 10	@	1 20
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, L. I., per bbl	3 75	@	4 25
State, per bag	3 25	@	3 40
Sweets, per bbl	2 50	@	5 00
Turnips, per bbl	1 00	@	1 50
Tomatoes, per carrier	75	@	1 75
Egg plant, per box	2 00	@	3 00
Squash, per basket	1 00	@	2 50
Peas, per basket	75	@	1 00
Onions, red, per bbl	3 00	@	4 00
White, per bbl	2 50	@	5 00
Yellow, per bbl	2 00	@	4 00
Peppers, per carrier	1 00	@	1 75
Lettuce, per basket	1 00	@	1 50
Cabbages, per crate	2 25	@	2 50
Cucumbers, per crate	1 50	@	3 00
String beans, per crate	50	@	2 00
Celery, per dozen	10	@	65
Spinach, per bbl	1 00	@	1 25
Parsnips, per bbl	1 75	@	2 50
Beets, per 100 bunches	2 00	@	5 00
Carrots, per 100 bunches	1 00	@	2 00
Kale, per bbl	1 25	@	1 50
Watercress, per 100 bunches	1 00	@	2 50
Parsley, per 100 bunches	2 00	@	2 50
Asparagus, per doz. b'ches	1 50	@	5 50
Horseradish, per 100 lbs	3 00	@	7 00
Leeks, per 100 bunches	3 00	@	6 00
Radishes, per basket	60	@	85
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter patents	5 20	@	5 50
Spring patents	5 20	@	5 65
Wheat, No. 1 N. Duluth	—	@	1 00
No. 2 red	1 05	@	1 09
Corn, No. 2 white	—	@	56
Oats, No. 2	—	@	44½
No. 2 white	—	@	45½
Rye, Western	—	@	82
Lard, city	6¼	@	6½
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	6½	@	8½
Calves, city dressed	6½	@	9½
Country dressed	6	@	9
Sheep, per 100 lb	—	4	00
Lambs, per 100 lb	5 50	@	7 50
Hogs, live, per 100 lb	4 75	@	5 90
Country dressed, per lb	5	@	8

POOR WEEK FOR CROPS.

The United States Weather Bureau's Summary of Conditions.

Washington, D. C.—Following are special Government crop reports from the various States:

New England—Weather cold, with freeing nights; precipitation moderately well distributed; general snow 16th; considerable plowing done; early potatoes and peas being planted; tobacco plants started in beds; fruit buds in favorable condition; maple sugar yield average amount, excellent quality.

New York—Spring very backward; cold, wet week, with frequent snow flurries, heavy in places; some frost still in ground; grass starting, rye in fair condition, but wheat damaged; ground too wet for plowing, except in a few dry localities, and practically no work done; condition of fruit very backward.

New Jersey—Killing frosts mornings of last four days of week, but did no injury to early fruit buds or tender vegetation; season unusually backward; no improvement in wheat, rye or grass; much plowing and planting done in southern section; garden making quite general.

Pennsylvania—Grain, grass and other vegetables show but little signs of growth; a large acreage of wheat appears to have been seriously affected by the severe cold; some reports of injury to fruit, but extent of damage cannot be determined until later; plowing, seeding and gardening in progress in a few localities, but all farm work is backward.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Prayer Meeting Topic For the Week Beginning May 1.

Topic.—Answered prayers.—Acts iv, 23-31.

The habit of prayer has been as worldwide as the human race. Men everywhere have prayed to something, have felt that there was some power outside of themselves able to harm or to help them, and to these powers they have directed their supplications and prayers. And prayer has been universal because men everywhere have believed in answered prayers. Who would pray without faith in the ability to receive the thing prayed for? The doubting soul may pour out its petition in fear and trembling and yet with hope and in that hope a spark of faith perhaps at least the size of a grain of mustard seed. But, alas, many have cried to those who were not able to hear or to answer. They have prayed, but no answers have been received. But with the child of God it is different. Our God is a prayer hearing and a prayer answering God.

We may firmly believe that God answers prayer for several reasons. 1. God has commanded us to pray, "Ask and ye shall receive, seek and ye shall find, knock and it shall be opened unto you." "Ask," "seek," "knock"—these are the commands. But how absurd these commands if there are no answered prayers! 2. God promises to answer prayer, and all His promises are "yea and amen in Christ Jesus." He not only commands us to ask, seek, knock, but promises that we shall receive, find and have it opened unto us. If we believe God we must believe in answered prayers. 3. Godly men have testified to answered prayers. The psalmist says, "I cried unto the Lord, and He heard me out of His holy hill," and again, "I love the Lord because He hath heard my voice and my supplications." A crowd of witnesses could be called to testify in favor of answered prayers. All could not have been deceived, and therefore their testimony must be true. 4. Examples of answered prayers are abundant. In the topical reference the apostles prayed, and the answer immediately came. The Bible contains many examples of answered prayers, and there is no child of God who cannot prove that God can and does answer prayer by the unanswerable argument that He has done so.

The conditions of answers to prayers depend upon several things. 1. The character of the suppliant. "The effectual fervent prayer of the righteous man availeth." "If we regard iniquity in our hearts the Lord will not hear us." 2. The character of the supplication. All prayers are not answered. Prayers that prevail must be offered in faith, in persistency, in submission to the will of God and in the name of Jesus Christ. 3. The will of God. God controls all things, and His supervision is over all. Manifestly He cannot grant a petition to one person that would interfere with the general welfare of mankind or with His larger care over all His children. All answers are conditioned upon His will, and in all our praying we should not forget the spirit that characterized the prayer of the Master when He added to His petition, "Nevertheless Thy will, not Mine, be done."

BIBLE READINGS.

Gen. xviii, 23-33; xxxii, 24-32; II Kings xix, 14-19, 35; xx, 1-6; Job xxxiii, 26; Ps. lxv, 1, 2; xcix, 1-9; cxvi, 1-7; Matt. vii, 7-12; John xiv, 13, 14; xv, 1-7.

Doings of Twenty-three Years.

Professor Amos R. Wells made some statistical comments on Christian Endeavor's twenty-third birthday that are of more than passing interest. A few of the figures follow:

In twenty-three years Christian Endeavor has grown from one society to 44,360 in the United States alone. There is a membership in the United States of 2,661,600. Since November, 1902, there have been organized 3,186 new societies. The Junior work now numbers 13,912 societies; the intermediate work 1,644 societies. There are 17 societies in Alaska. The most northern society in the world is at Point Barrow. Canada has 4,047 societies; not a few of them are in Methodist churches. Mexico has a strong national union and 111 societies. There are 236 societies in Jamaica and 28 in Hawaii.

Unique Christian Endeavor Badge.

The unique Christian Endeavor design that is presented herewith is taken from a badge that is far away from home. It was used at a convention in New South Wales. The design is in blue on a white background. This may possibly be one of the countries which Dr. Clark will touch on his present around the world tour.

Secretary Vogt's Work.

General Secretary Von Ogden Vogt covered eighteen convention appointments in Illinois in March. He spent January in New York state and February in Pennsylvania.

EPWORTH LEAGUE.

May 1: "Answered Prayers."—Acts iv, 23-31—Peter's Case.

When men pray, listen and hear what they pray for, and you will then know what manner of folks they are. Consider carefully what you most pray for in your heart, and you may be wiser as to the kind of person you are.

Hark to the praying of the early Christians, to the real Christians now, and you will discover how to obtain the best treasures.

The times were perilous for the disciples of Jesus in Jerusalem. Peter and John had seen a lame beggar on the temple steps as they were going up to afternoon worship. In the name and by the power of Jesus they had cured him. This made a great stir, the more so because the beggar seemed so earnest and sincere in his attachment to the new faith. This drew the anger of the temple rulers, who imprisoned the two apostles and then with threats of punishment prohibited their preaching. After telling the story of their experiences to the assembled congregation of Christians all joined in an outburst of song and prayer. This prayer gives insight into their inmost life. After giving praise to God as Lord over all they recognize in their sufferings and those of Jesus the fulfillment of prophecy as given in the Second Psalm. They call on God to take notice of the threats of the rulers. They do not pray for deliverance from suffering nor for favor with the people, but they ask for boldness in speaking God's word and that signs and wonders may be done by Jesus' name.

The answer came. They prayed. The place was shaken. But that sign was not of utmost importance, though wonderful. What was of great moment to them and to us was the fact that they did speak the word with boldness. Such a man as Peter, who could promise his Lord to stand by him even to death and then, when a servant girl spoke to him, be so afraid as to deny all acquaintance with the Master, such a man needed to pray just this prayer for boldness. Stability was the very quality he seemed most to lack. It was a virtue most essential to the establishment of the church. The wonderful doings and teachings of Jesus were of great importance and needed to be declared. But all these would have been comparatively valueless if death on the cross had closed the work. When resurrection on the third day was an assured fact its importance eclipsed all other signs and wonders. It gave a new meaning to the life of Jesus and to all human life. It was a new birth of hope—the regeneration of the world. To accomplish the purposes of God for mankind this fact of resurrection of Jesus and promise of eternal life for every man who would accept Him as Lord must be proclaimed to all men. To declare the fact would be to accuse their rulers of the foulest judicial murder ever committed. It would endanger the lives of whoever should dare utter such a charge. All the power of the constituted government might be expected to be used to crush the preachers. On this slender thread hung the destinies of mankind, the hope of all ages. Could such men as these be made bold? One had betrayed and another denied Him in life!

The prayer was answered. Boldness was given, and the greatest sign of God was granted. They used all their means for the good of all.

In Baltimore's Fire.

The Christian Endeavor records of the past three years and many Christian Endeavor memorials were destroyed by the great Baltimore fire. The armory, the meeting place for the 1905 International convention, escaped destruction as if by a miracle.

"Just as I Am."

"Just as I am." I dare not wait,
I dare not longer risk my soul
Outside the Heavenly Shepherd's gate,
Lest I should miss the blessed goal,
Or, turning, seek the fold too late.

"Just as I am." I cannot feel
As fain I would my nature's woe
Nor melt beneath Thy kind appeal
Nor grieve to see my Saviour bleed
And know He suffered for my weal.

"Just as I am." Thou knowest best
My depth of guilt, my dreadful sin.
I only know I am oppress
By fear and pain and strife within.
I know my need, Thou knowest the rest.

"Just as I am." Though so unmeet
To be received and made Thy own,
I fall before Thy mercy seat.
O Christ, I hasten to Thy throne!
My guilt itself seeks this retreat.

"Just as I am." My heart, so dumb,
I fear would never warmer be
Nor I be more inclined to come.
It is Thy love constraineth me,
It is Thy voice that calls me home.

"Just as I am." Thy latest call
I hear and heed with bitter tears.
So late to come and bring Thee all
My leaves, my tears and wasted years,
So late at mercy's shrine to fall.

"Just as I am." And I rejoice
That mercy's gate stood open long
For one so slow to hear Thy voice.
My heart has learned the great new song,
At last Thy love has fixed my choice.

"Just as I am." And if for me
One little hour remaineth still
Thy truest servant I would be
And prove the love that owns Thy will;
But this, my Lord, I leave to Thee.

—Rev. A. Parke Burgess, D.D.

SHAPIRO BROTHERS' SPRING OPENING

Mapleton, Pa.

The whole store is made attractive for this grand spring opening. The entire building is beautifully decorated, and we know you will enjoy visiting our store during our spring opening. The display shows Spring and Summer Merchandise such as has never been shown before in any store in Huntingdon county. You cannot afford to miss this grand exhibition of the many economies that purchasing here makes possible.

A GREAT SALE OF WOMEN'S SUITS, SKIRTS, WAISTS and COATS.

Big purchases made with a view to making this the most successful in the history of this store. All this seasons styles are represented in this grand stock. The garments are man tailored, perfect fitting, and this sale offers opportunities for buying your spring costumes at prices that means savings of 25 to 35 per cent.

Women's Spring Suits.

Strictly man tailored garments in the newest styles handsomely designed and made perfect fitting. The very best suits that have ever been offered for this money. **6.49**

Dress and Walking Skirts.

Stylish garments trimmed with bands of taffeta silk..... **1.75**

Fancy Walking Skirts, the newest cut, new spring mixtures, side pleated with flare at bottom. **2.25**

Wash Waists in New Styles

Figured Madras waists with black and white effects..... **50c**

Plain and fancy white waists made in the latests cuts. Price..... **75c and 1.00**

Colored and White Dress Goods.

Batistes, Henriettas, Shirt Waist Suitings, Madras, Fancy Ginghams, White Denim and many new styles in Dress Goods at prices lower than the lowest.

The Stock is Worthy of Your Inspection.

Lace Curtains in Every Style.

These are extraordinary bargains which cannot be secured elsewhere.

2 1-2 yard long Lace Curtains.....39c a pair
3 yard long Lace Curtains.....65c a pair
3 1-2 yard long Lace Curtains.....90c a pair

CARPETS. MATTINGS. LINOLEUMS.

All this seasons goods in new spring patterns at prices which enable you to save 25 to 35 per cent.

CARPETS.

Heavy Ingrain Carpet.....19c
Fancy Brussels Carpets.....50c
Floor Oil Cloth.....25c

MATTINGS.

Japan Matting, in extra fancy patterns.....19c
China Matting, pretty patterns.....15c
Grass Matting, plain & fancy patterns, as low as .10c

Men's Furnishings Goods.

Balbriggan undershirts.....24c
Men's Spring Hats in new shapes.....$1.00

Fancy Neckwear.

English Squares, Puffs, Four-in-hand and many others.....25c

Summer Furniture.

Our assortment for the season of 1904 is now complete. It includes some fetching novelties, and we advise early selections a many of the choicest things are now displayed and early buyers will surely get best choice.

EXTRAORDINARY CLOTHING VALUES!

A purchase from a big maker who has faith in his stock and who tells us he will back up our guarantee. A new suit for one that fails in service giving. Here is the best reminder that every suit is a bargain.

Men's Suits.

Men's Cassimere Suits...$2.49
Men's fancy Striped Suits..$5.00
Men's fancy Black Suits..$7.00

Boys' Suits.

Boys' Fancy Cheviot Suits, 99c
Boys' double-breasted fancy serge suits....$1.45
Boys' Norfolk Suits.....$1.75
Boys' Russian Blouse Suits.....$2.00

Men's and Boys' Pants.

Men's work pants.....75c
Men's dress pants.....$1.00
Men's fine dress pants...$1.50
Boys' knee pants.....25c
Boy's dress pants.....50c

Our Clothing Cannot be surpassed

White Lawn	8c per yd
Calico	5½c per yd
Fancy Ginghams	5c yd
Men's Work Shirts	20c
Heavy Overalls	45c
Fine Muslin	5½c yd
Fancy Sheets	50c
Pillow Cases	10c
Men's Suspenders	15c

Spring and Summer Shoes.

Tbe correct sorts, the correct shapes, good quality, perfect fitting and at remarkable savings. The best production of the leading makers.

Men's Shoes.
Patent Kid Shoes...$1.75
Black Vici Kid Shoes.....$1.50
Men's Work shoes .$1.00

Boys' & Girls' Shoes.
Boys' Dress Shoes...$1.00
Girls' Dress Shoes.. 75c
Boys' Patent Leather Shoes.....$1 50

Women's Shoes.
Woman's dress shoes..$1
Patent Leather colt skin and shiny leather...$1.50 to $2.00

We keep on hands the best and purest groceries, buy all kinds of Country Produce, fill all mail orders promptly. We invite you to trade with us, and hope to be able to please you.

Fancy Lace	5c per yd
White Handk'c'fs	2 for 5
Sugar	5c
Coffee	12c
Tomatoes	3 cans for 25c
Rice	6c per lb
Men's Dress Shirts	50c
Rubber Collars	10c
Fancy Dress Caps	26c

Shapiro Bros.

BARGAIN MERCHANTS,

Mapleton Depot, Penna.